JACK BRAND PILSENER
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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,789—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
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MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M
			1899.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parditt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5894	J. R. London	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parditt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	7198	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7901	J. L. Parditt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 320.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	7th Jan. 1900.
GISELA	F. Moesa	4,253	7th Feb. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

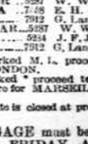
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,349	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bonnard	13th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

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CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES Kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost o Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 5th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 2nd December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

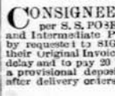
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO and Valuables per S.S. POSEIDON, ARRIVED here from JAPAN and Intermediate Ports on the 1st December 1899, are hereby requested to SIGN the average Bond and to Produce their Original Invoices at the Austrian Lloyd's Office without delay and to pay 20 per cent. of the value of their goods as a provisional deposit towards the general average, whereafter delivery orders will be granted.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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HUSCHKE'S
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"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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AUSTRALIAN CLARET

From the Vineyards of South Australia, which produce finer Wines than those of Europe.

A full bodied Wine, equal to the best BURGUNDY.

Per bot.....Re. 1-3; Per doz. bots.....Rs. 14-0
" half " " 0-11; " " half " " 8-0

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
SUPERIOR
"BLACK SEAL" PORT.

Per bot.....Rs. 3-6; Per doz. bots.....Rs. 40-0
" half " " 1-13; " " half " " 21-3

This is a very high-class Port Wine, being rich, soft and delicately fruity, and has been much admired by all who have tried it.

SOLE AGENTS:

Phillips & Co., Limited.
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To which has been transferred the business of

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Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
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Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
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LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

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ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

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EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
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Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

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(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1899, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH [illegible]STRALIAN WINES.

[illegible]MPORTERS

LA[illegible] KARACHEE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
ALL CLASSES OVER-CROWDED!
BOUNDS OF LAUGHTER!
THUNDER OF APPLAUSES!

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1899, AT 5 P.M.,

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY!

EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.

The whole of the THEATRE lit up with Electric Light.

PIANO and VIOLIN MUSIC throughout the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

Plan at Messrs. KANJEEMULL BHUGWANDASS and Co., Jewellers, next to Messrs. EVANS FRAZER and Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

DOORS OPEN at 5, and the Performance begins at 5-45 sharp.

N. B.—The House is darkened for a few minutes, from time to time, to increase the brilliancy of the pictures, during which time if necessary, Gas Light will be immediately provided. In fact no responsibility can be undertaken owing to the noted unreliability of the Electric Light Machinery, but no expense has been spared to ensure its successful working.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

W. TREVOR, BUSINESS MANAGER.

BOMBAY, EXTRA MEETING.
9TH DECEMBER, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE, on MONDAY, the 4th December, at 7 P.M. Entries must be made on forms which can be had on application to

THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

CONTRACT for the FEED of the CAVALRY HORSES and other animals belonging to the Military Department of the Baroda State is to be given for one year, commencing either from the 1st of February, 1900, or from 1st of April next as the Government may order. As the second period will commence after the new harvest of gram etc., there will be a difference in prices. Contractors should tender their rates separately for each period, for the following kinds of corn or any of them. They should send in their sealed tenders and samples of the corn tendered for on or before the 20th December, 1899.

GRAM (Large).
Do. Small, called Chani.
BAJRI (Millet).
MOCK (Phaseolus Aconiti Folius).
MUNG (Phaseolus Mungo or Rox Burghu).
UDAD-Udid.
OAT.
KULID or KULOTREE (Dolichos Uniflorus).
MAIZE.
WHEAT BRAN (Bhoosa).

The total consumption of corn will be from 50,000 to 70,000 Bengal Maunds.

Whatever corn is approved of will have to be supplied to each corps at Baroda, daily or weekly, as the Government may order, at the contractors expense. Other terms will be supplied on application.

HARGOVIND D. K.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Senapati Saheb.

Senapati's Office, Baroda, 30th November, 1899.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 32.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bengal, Command at Calcutta, up to 12 noon on the 29th day of December, 1899, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 2 o'clock P.M. on the 20th December, 1899.

No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Station where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	To	Amount of Earnest-money.
Bezongo, Rangoon, Batoum, (Russian) or American Kerosine Oil.	Several Commissariat Stations in the Bengal Command.	Imperial Gallons 1,21,566	1st April 1900	31st March 1901.	2 Per cent. of the value of the supply at the tendered rate, but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.

Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE

INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MORARJEE DEVCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DEVCHAND WALJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Jugjeevan Kika Street, outside the Fort, the father of the abovenamed deceased, and JIVRAJ GOPALJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort, cousin of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of DHARAMSEY MORARJI and CURSONDASS MORARJI, minor sons of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
D. B. BINNING.

The 27th day of November, 1899.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODER & JAMSETJI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Singl Copy ....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

By order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 323 of 1899 Suleman Haji Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai, and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 1 P.M., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

One Mail phaeton, with horse and harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE OR CHANA STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Narottum Jeevan, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th January, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ayub Ebrahim and Abu Ebrahim, themselves and himself, and as trustees for and on behalf of Gunny Ebrahim Ayashabai and Bai Khatija, the children of the late Ebrahim Abu, deceased, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at the north side of Masjid Lane or Chana Street, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under old No 670, new No. 5851, old Survey No. 147, new Survey No 5809 together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 3, and now thereon, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 3 and now under A. Ward No. 2344, and Street Nos. 21, 26, and 28, and bounded on the north, by the property of Lalji Mowji, on the south by Masjid Lane aforesaid, on the east by a public passage, on the west, by the property of Javerchand Karramchand, which said premises now are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

For further particulars ap[illegible] Messrs. King and Came[illegible] their office, No. 18, Oak L[illegible]

ME[illegible]

Bombay, 2nd Dec[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO., LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE

On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 15th December, 1899, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabermati, during the year 1900, estimated at 1000 tons more or less.

Delivery of the Cake will be given in wagons at the Mill generally every month, as the cake is produced.

Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Contractor's rate of ·13 pie per maund per mile at Owner's risk.

A deposit of Rs. 500 will be required from the person whose tender is accepted as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "TENDERS FOR CAKE," Parel Works.

E. S. LUARD.
Loco: & Carr: Suptt.

20th November, 1899.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yocohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..........................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT D[illegible]T ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 [illegible] per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, [illegible]ding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed [illegible]rued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yea[illegible]

[illegible]TS.
[illegible]nt on application.
[illegible] and every Descrip[illegible]cted.
[illegible]ercial places [illegible] Japan.
[illegible]D, Agent.
[illegible] Dalhousie

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAPESTRIES, Patterns on application.

RS. 1 To Rs. 275.—PRESENTS for XMAS and NEW YEAR. ASQUITH & LORD'S New Stock comprises the largest and finest variety of useful articles ever shown. Rich Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silver Mounted walking Sticks, and Silk Umbrellas, fitted Dressing Cases, Hand and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, etc, Inspection, invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

NO CLEARANCE HUMBUG. Latest "Standard" Rambler cycles, at Rs. 175. New Tandem Rambler, Rs. 300.—VATCHA BROS. Medows Street; Girgaon; Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for students to recoup their exhausted energy—Students of Schools and Colleges and those that appeared in the last University Examinations, will be admitted at Reduced Rates to Lord's Hotels.—Apply to H. N. LORD, Matheran.

WANTED, two intelligent CLERKS, Good hand-writing essential, Eurasian or Parsee preferred. Apply "N," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Situation by a SALESMAN of 18 years' experience in Manchester and Glasgow Piece-goods and Yarns, Address No. "41" care of "Bombay Gazette,"

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. Coury's Furniture, Piano, Bicycle, large, in box, etc., above Seamen's Rest, near Victoria Dock, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

VIENNA TIFFINS and DINNER, FREE COUPONS for New Year Presents, issued from the 1st Decr., 1899. Particulars at the VIENNA RESTAURANT, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

OUR NEW SEASON'S SILK TIES have arrived. Every variety in Made-up Bows, Club Silk Ties for tying in Bow—Bandanna Handkerchief Scarfs. Rich Silk, Wide End Scarfs. Early inspection invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

XMAS CARDS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have prepared high class PLATINOTYPE XMAS CARDS of interesting Local Subjects, most suitable for sending to friends and relations at Home. Prices moderate. Inspection invited at their Salon before purchasing elsewhere.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BUYING AGENTS IN LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services to Firms Abroad.

Having for many years bought for the EASTERN MARKETS, they have a thorough knowledge of the Goods suitable for same.

On hearing what Goods you trade in, Catalogues or Samples will be mailed Free of Charge.

References Exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion) 1899.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
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"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

THE public are hereby informed that on and from MONDAY, the 4th DECEMBER 1899, the TIMINGS of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED, and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR. For particulars, see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1899.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the NERAL Post Office for the convenience of Visitors to Matheran.

This Office is situated about 600 yards from the Railway Station on the Matheran Road and is in DIRECT Communication with Bombay and Matheran. The hours of working will be 10-30 a. m. to 5-30 p. m., Madras time.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent,
Bombay Island Sub-Division Telegraphs.

Bombay, 30th November 1899.

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THE Revd. C. E. R. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll. Oxon) Assisted by qualified Master receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 14 years) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 24 acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, &c., Beautiful and healthy situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £30 at term. Entire charge of Boys whose parents reside abroad. A postal address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring, England

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1. Cloths Serges, Flannel Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki, Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA FIDE local manufacture.
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4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing cases.
5. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making of Haversacks.
7. Supply of Country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Hoop Iron and Waste Paper.

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P. A. BUCKLAND, LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, the 25th November, 1899.

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BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
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For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
[..]n Banks.					
[Bank] of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	Rs. 1,280
[Bank] of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
[Bank] of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
[Com]mercial [Bank] of India	1,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	6 p.c.	90
[Ex]change Banks.					
[..]	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
[..]er Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
[Hong]kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
[Nat]ional Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,510
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	503
Bombay Flour Mill	600	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	155
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	36
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	123xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	480
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1¼	27

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	1550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	63
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Mummer M.	000	257	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	460
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	850

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00[illegible]
Berar Manfg Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	520
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	130
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	100	100	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs.5	150
Lord Reay Mig	415	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,735
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,300
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld)	2,742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Scondcrdas	75	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	562½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-
Carolas	"	
Mexican Dollars	"	69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	
Bar Silver	"	68-14 rdy, 68-14 fd.
Gold Leaf	"	4-62
Bar Gold, English (... touch)	"	23-15-0
Bar Australian	"	24-5
Bar Bombay	"	2 -5
Bar Fekin	"	29

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-10m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-16a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst from tour in Sind, Apollo Bunder, morning.
P. and O. s. s. Massilia, with English mails of 17th November, due to arrive at 10 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
B. V. Rifles and B. V. Artillery parades.
Sale of Work, Mission Church Hall, Girgaum.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 10-49m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-12m., 4-53a.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual New Wady Fair commences to-day at New Wady and will continue for eight days.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow, for a run to Kooria, via Vellard and back.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer King Arthur entered and the steamer Canara left the dock on Thursday, and the Portuguese Gunboat Bingo and Kagoshima yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Shannon, Fultala and Poseidon entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Zamania left it on Thursday, and the steamer Arabia yesterday.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR CHILDREN.—The annual Christmas Tree for the children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club will be held on the afternoon of the 20th instant in the compound of the Head Police Office.

SALE OF WORK.—Yesterday morning, a sale of work was held on behalf of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission at the Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, when a variety of articles, including carved woodwork from Mussoorie, children's clothing, embroidered tea-cloths, dolls, &c., was exposed for sale.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November, 1899, was 7,635, the daily average being 254, new admissions 1,361—Parsees 963, Hindoos 3,565, Mahomedans 2,496, and Christians 671. 50 children were vaccinated this month.

A PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting will be held at the Hall of Literature Science and Hygiene, 1, Khetwadi Main Road, to-day at 5 p.m., under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B., when Mr. S. B. Walker will deliver an address in Marathi, explaining its aims and objects, and its future programme of working.

CONCERT AT MAZAGON.—A most enjoyable musical "At Home" was given by Madame Lily Howard at Minglewady, Mazagon, yesterday afternoon. There was a large audience who frequently testified to their appreciation of the many excellent items contained in the programme, Madame Howard, Lady Jehangir and Madame Schultz having to respond to most undeniable encores. The other performers were Mrs. Gawthorne, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hardinge, Miss Lewis, Mr. George Gurr, Mr. McNaught, Mr. Rhenius, and Mr. Frank Anderson, all of whom were loudly and most deservedly applauded. Madame Howard and all who assisted her most certainly deserve every praise for providing such an excellent entertainment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Amba, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, wife of Moolji Puna, a shoe-maker, of Kolbhat Lane. On Wednesday morning, the deceased was engaged in the cook-room, and while she was stepping over the fire-place to remove a chatty of water, her petticoat caught fire. The woman became terrified and rushed out of her house with her clothes in flames. A neighbour ran to her assistance and pulled off the burning clothes and put the fire out. Amba was extensively burnt from her breast downwards. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where her condition grew worse, and she died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL OFF A FLAG-STAFF.—An enquiry was held, yesterday, at the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Kaddur Goolam, aged fifty years, a rigger, employed at the Dockyard. On Thursday morning deceased and three lascars were engaged in blocking down the rigging of the flag-staff in the dockyard. They had finished the rigging on one side of the staff and were about to paint the other side. The deceased was going up the rigging without availing himself of the boatsman's chair when he suddenly fell down on the ground from a height of about forty feet. He was picked up and conveyed to the surgery in an unconscious state, where he died. He had received a wound on the left eyebrow and elbow-joint and abrasions on the loins. The apothecary in charge of the surgery said that death was due to internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A GHARRY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Kanji Pragji, a Hindu, aged about seventy years. The deceased was a grocery broker and resided at Argyle Road. On Wednesday afternoon, a rubber-tyred victoria, belonging to a Parsee gentleman, was being driven along Bazaar Gate Street towards the Town Hall, when the deceased was seen going in the opposite direction, right in front of the gharry. The driver shouted out to him, but the man did not seem to hear the warning. He was knocked down and one of the wheels passed over him. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and some injuries on his person. He died in the hospital on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Sullivan charged Parbutibai, a Hindu woman, wife of a barber, with stealing a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 84, belonging to Nagoobai, a woman. The complainant resides at Lohar Chawl, and accused is her neighbour. On Tuesday last complainant went out requesting accused to look after her house. During her absence, Parbuti removed the ornament, which had been left on a box by the complainant, and concealed it in her room. When complainant found the ornament missing, he taxed the accused who denied all knowledge of it. A report was made to the police and the ornament was recovered. Mr. Sealy, who appeared for the accused, pleaded guilty and left his client at the mercy of the court. The Magistrate sentenced Parbuti to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment.

ENCROACHMENT ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Charles Gonsalvez of No. 161 Cavel Street, was charged at the instance of Mr. N. H. Katrak, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, with failing to comply with the notice served upon him under Section 353 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, requiring him to remove a new staircase, which he had placed at his house and which encroached upon the public road. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute, on behalf of the Municipality. The accused was defended by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors. After recording the evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties, the magistrate, in giving his decision, said that it was clear that the public had passed and had had access over the land, which was a passage for a period of more than twenty years; and therefore the passage was a street within the meaning of the Section 303 of the Act. The Municipal Commissioner was therefore justified in issuing the notice, which had not been complied with. The Magistrate convicted the accused and inflicted on him a nominal fine of Re. 1 only.

THIEVISH MILL-HANDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Baloo and Babaji Yessoo were prosecuted by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of stealing several pieces of coloured cloth, of the value of Rs. 61, the property of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Soupari Baugh Road, Parel. The two accused had worked off and on as substitutes in the Jacob Sassoon Mill. For some months past several complaints had been made to the police by the manager of the mill that pieces of cloth were stolen from the mill premises. In consequence of such complaints, extra policemen had been posted about the mill to watch the movements of the operatives leaving the mill premises. On Thursday morning the two accused were offering for sale at Null Bazaar, pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 18 each, for Rs. 3 each only, when the police arrested them. Their houses were then searched and two blankets were found in the house of the first accused. The blankets were identified to be the property of the Maratha Hospital, from whence they had been stolen in June last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.—The first accused Narayen was further charged with stealing the two blankets, and, on conviction, was sentenced to a further term of fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS OF C WARD.—On Saturday afternoon, Captain Cuppage, District Plague Officer, C Ward, to meet in Gokuldas Tejpal High School-Agiary Lane, for discussion of plague measures, to avert the threatened recrudescence of a fourth plague epidemic. Mr. Woodburn, Presidency Plague Commissioner, presided at the meeting. There were present Messrs. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, J. Duboulay, Deputy Commissioner, Captain Coudon, Assistant Plague Commissioner, Captains Cuppage Brown, Mr. Vincent, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerji B. Pitale, Dhakji Kashinath, Vaidya, Nadkarni, K. B. Chichgar, Fakirji, Dr. Viegas, Master Popat Ismail and a large body of Volunteers. Captain Cuppage opened the proceedings and thanked the volunteers for their good work and requested them to continue on the same lines with new vigour this year. Mr. Woodburn, after prefaratory remarks, invited discussion. Doctors Master, Viegas and Ismail addressed the meeting. They all spoke in favour of inoculation. Messrs. Dakjee and Master represented non-interference with sick-people when attended by qualified doctors. R. B. Bhaskarraojee B. Petale supported inoculation and explained that really speaking there seems to be an unanimity between the English and Native Papers and public opinon as to the efficacy of inoculation with Mr. Haffkine's serum.

ASSAULT BY A HIRELING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Goolam Nabi Abdul Sattar alias Mowla, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with causing grievous hurt to Cawasji Bezonji, a Parsee fitter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. On the afternoon of the 29th ultimo complainant was going along Baboola Tank Road, when he was accosted by the accused, who assaulted Cowasji with his clenched fist, knocking out one of his teeth and inflicting other injuries on his person. Complainant fell down unconscious and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The assailant, who had absconded, was arrested by the police. The complainant in his evidence stated that about eighteen months ago, he gave information to the police against two Parsees, who had been gambling in a certain house. The house was raided by the police, the two Parsees were arrested, convicted and fined. Since that time the two Parsees had borne a grudge against him and occasionally threatened to cause injury to him. Complainant asserted that accused Goolam Nabi had been set up by the two Parsees to assault him. The accused admitted one previous conviction for a similar offence. The Magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that there was no doubt that he was a hireling. The accused was also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep peace for a period of six months, after the expiration of the sentence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

AN OFFSHOOT OF A LIBEL ACTION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel delivered judgment, yesterday, at the High Court, in the matter in which Mr. K. N. Babraji had obtained a rule nisi against Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha for contempt of court. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Metha, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Wacha; while Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Kabraji.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that on the 9th ultimo he granted a rule nisi calling upon Mr. Wacha to show cause why a warrant should not be issued against him for his arrest and imprisonment for contempt of that honourable court, committed in a letter written by him in Bombay, for the evening edition of the "Madras Standard." The application was made at the instance of Mr. Kabraji, who was a defendant in a suit pending in that court, which was filed on the 5th August last. The suit was brought by one Mr. Chambers against Mr. Kabraji, in respect of an alleged libellous article in the defendant's paper. The article, which was now complained of, was set out in the affidavit of the first defendant. Having read the affidavit, his lordship proceeded to remark that in India the powers of the court in respect of contempt of court were the same as those enjoyed by the superior courts in England. That being so, the next question to consider was how would the English courts look upon the application as the one made in the present case. His lordship next cited a number of English cases on what constituted contempt of court. His lordship observed that he was bound to follow the law as laid down by those eminent judges. Mr. Scott in the course of his arguments, which were advanced with the utmost tact and discretion raised two points with reference to the application. His first point was that there was actually no suit pending at the time, in as much as the writ of summons had not been filed. It seemed to his lordship that there was a distinction between the law here and the law in England, because under section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code, it would be found that in this country every suit must be instituted by presenting a plaint to the court or an officer appointed in such behalf. Having regard to that section when a plaint was presented to and accepted by a judge and filed in chambers, the suit was then instituted, and from that time it became a pending suit. In England, however, the matter was different. Actions there were commenced by a writ. Under these circumstances it appeared to his lordship that there was a pending suit at the time the article appeared in the "Madras Standard" The plaint was filed on the 5th August, and the article, as was stated by Mr. Wacha in his affidavit, written on Sunday, the 6th August. Referring to the cases cited by the Advocate-General his lordship said it appeared to him that the plea raised by the learned counsel, that there was no suit pending at the time, failed, and that there was an action pending in the suit. With regard to the second point, whether there had been such a delay as to preclude the possibility of that application being made, he might mention that he had read very carefully the affidavits in the case, and it appeared to him, in the first place, that one must bear in mind particularly the fact that this was not a question between Mr. Kabraji on the one hand, and Mr. Wacha on the other; but the principle for the courts of law was to see that justice was administered in a fair and proper manner. It appeared that shortly after the appearance of the article in the "Madras Standard," Mr. Kabraji took the advice of his counsel and he was told that nothing could be done in the matter until it was found out that the letter complained of was in the handwriting of a person who was within the jurisdiction of the Court. His lordship remarked that looking at the statements made in Mr. Kabraji's affidavit, he could not say that there was such delay as would preclude the application being made. Mr. Kabraji said, and his lordship had no reason to disbelieve his statement, that he took the opinion of counsel in the matter. He should think that Mr. Kabraji would have been premature in instituting or in causing to be instituted a proceeding of that sort until he saw precisely how the land lay. His lordship thought that Mr. Kabraji was well-advised to wait and see who was the actual writer of the letter. The case cited by the Advocate-General from the Queen's Bench Division was, his lordship remarked, entirely different and had no application to the present case. This and the other cases cited by the Advocate-General seemed to him to be entirely distinct. The next question for the consideration of the court was whether or not the circumstances under which that article was published by Mr. Wacha were such as to prejudice the mind of the public, generally or possibly the mind of the court. In the first place his lordship thought that it must be observed in dealing with the question that Mr. Wacha, in accordance with the statement made in his affidavit, knew that the plaint was filed on the 5th August. Mr. Wacha further stated that he was not aware that the writ of summons had been issued. It might be observed therefore, that Mr. Wacha carefully refrained from saying that he was aware that the plaint had been filed. In the present case the article was published and disseminated in Madras before even the defendants had had an opportunity of putting in their written statements, and when the plaint was in no sense a public property, and, therefore, one must have regard to that circumstance in dealing with the question of intention of the writer of that article. His lordship said he read the letter at least four times since yesterday, and he had tried to look at it from the point of view most favourable to Mr. Wacha, and confessed that he could not come to any other conclusion but that the condition of Mr. Wacha's mind when he wrote that letter was to prejudice Mr. Kabraji in the conduct of that suit as much as he possibly could. It seemed to him the letter could bear no other interpretation than the one he had placed upon it. One had only to read the conclusion of the letter in which Mr. Wacha said "we shall all rejoice to see the right ending of the defamation case," to see with what object the letter was written. His lordship had looked into a number of analogous cases of that sort, but he had not found in one single case in which the wording of a letter was couched in such strong language. The Advocate-General argued the "Madras Standard" was an obscure paper. It might be so, but it must be remembered that though the letter was written in Bombay and sent to Madras, it was received in Bombay, where it was read in libraries, and as Mr. Wacha himself stated in his affidavit, was regularly received and read by Mr. Kabraji. His lordship thought he had little doubt in his mind that he should make the rule absolute. With regard to punishment that should be inflicted, he thought that a fine would be sufficient, and he accordingly directed that Mr. Wacha should pay Rs. 300 and the costs of Mr. Kabraji as between attorney and client. His lordship did not mention the term of imprisonment in default of the payment of the fine, because he was perfectly certain that there would be no difficulty in regard to its payment. His lordship ordered that the fine be paid in court before 12 o'clock on Monday next.

THE LEAKAGE AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

THE Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the desirability and stability of the work proposed by the Commissioner to be done at Filter No. 2, of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, for the prevention of leakage therefrom as follows:—

327,000 gallons of water per diem are estimated by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, to be lost by leakage from this reservoir and its filters, and it is proposed, as an experimental measure, to coat with asphalte the floor of Filter No. 2, from which the largest quantity of water escapes (viz., 90,000 gallons a day). A coating 3-4 ths of an inch thick is proposed, and the cost of it is estimated at Rs. 6,055.

The Committee had some samples of asphalte paving prepared with a view to enable them to judge by actual experiment whether the proposed coating of filter-bed with asphalte would answer the desired purpose. On inspecting these samples and on perusing, and discussing with the Executive Engineer, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that, asphalte paving will answer the purpose desired, but that, for greater precaution, it is advisable that as suggested by Mr. Murzban, instead of 3-4" of asphalte in one layer as proposed by the Water Engineer, 1" of that material should be laid in two layers of the thickness of half an inch each, the upper and the lower layers being so arranged as to break joint. The additional cost of this is estimated to be only Rs. 961, or Rs. 7,016 in all against Rs. 6,055 for one layer 3-4ths of an inch thick. The Committee beg to recommend that the floor of Filter No. 2 be thus coated, and if, after sufficient trial, that filter is found to have been rendered water-tight, other filters may be similarly dealt with.

On this question the Executive Engineer writes as under:—"As the floor of the filter proposed to be treated with asphalte will be almost always covered with filtering materials, there would be little chance of its being affected to any very great extent by changes of temperature.

"Good asphalte is impervious to water and at the same time pliable and is therefore suitable for covering the floors of reservoirs and filters.

"As stated by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, asphalte was used with success in the Maliganda Service Reservoir at Colombo. The asphalte used there was composed of the best Seyssel rock entirely free of grit and was melted with a sufficient quantity of refined mineral bitumen to secure pliability in working. The asphalte was laid on the floor in two 1-2" layers arranged to break joint.

"The Executive Engineer is of opinion that instead of 3-4" asphalte, as proposed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, it would be well if 1" of that material were laid, as at Colombo, in two ½" layers, the upper and lower layers breaking joint.

"I have used Val-de-Travers Seyssel asphalte successfully on exposed surfaces of floors of building.

"It will be necessary to make a few experiments with mastic asphalte before determining upon the quantity of sand and bitumen in it to make it suitable for the special object it is proposed to serve in the filter.

"The Executive Engineer does not apprehend failure of the asphalte by cracking, but by its not adhering sufficiently well to the concrete floor, and this defect will be intensified when acted upon by the upward pressure of moisture getting in between the concrete and the asphalte.

"Sir John Fowler has recommended not only asphalte to stop the leakage from the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs and Filters, but also a 'a coat of 1" thick of Portland Cement covered with glazed tiles.' This would undoubtedly make a thoroughly water-tight and impervious floor, but its great cost renders its adoption prohibitive.

"The present proposal of the treatment of the filter floored asphalte is on a small scale and only as an experimental measure."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

RE ALLEN ATKINS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK made an application in the above matter to expediate the hearing of the appeal of his client, made against an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. Mr. Kirkpatrick said his client, Mrs. Ellen Atkins, had been adjudicated an insolvent by Mr. Justice Russell, under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. She had taken out a rule to annul the adjudication, but Mr. Justice Russell had refused to annul the adjudication, and had made the rule absolute. It was against that order that an appeal had been made to the court. Since then the adjudicating creditor, Mr. O'Brien, had taken out an order compelling the insolvent to pay certain monies into court. She did not do that, and on the 4th October he obtained a rule, calling upon her to show cause why she should not be committed for contempt of court. That rule was to have come on for hearing last Wednesday, but the insolvent then applied for a postponement until the appeal, which she had filed against the order of adjudication, had been disposed of. Mr. Justice Russell then, on the application of Mr. Rivett Carnac, who appeared for the opposing creditor, made an order that the insolvent on undertaking to apply to the Court of Appeal to expediate the appeal on Friday, the rule to stand over until the decision of such bearing, and that in default of such hearing the rule to come on on Wednesday next. Mr. Kirkpatrick said, under the circumstances, he was instructed to apply to their lordships to expediate the hearing of the appeal.

The Chief Justice: We can expediate it as much as you like. Is the record a voluminous one?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: No. The only questions are as to whether Mrs. Atkins was a trader, and whether she had committed an act of insolvency under section 9.

The Chief Justice: Who appears on the other side?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: No one. We were desired to make this application exparte.

The Chief Justice: What do you suggest?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Mrs. Atkins has been working without legal assistance, but as she now has such, I think the first day after the vacation would suit. I do not suppose there can be any violent hurry. The matter is that this creditor is somewhat vindictive and wants her committed for contempt.

Their lordships fixed the hearing of the appeal for the first Friday after the Christmas vacation.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report on St. Xavier's College for the year 1899 is as under:—

Reviewing the past year we have all cause to be very grateful to Divine Providence. Although the City of Bombay was again sorely tried by a violent outbreak of the plague, the College was able to carry on its work almost undisturbed, the number of students is gradually coming up again to the standard of former years, but few had to interrupt their studies on account of the prevailing epidemic, still less fell a victim to the dire disease. The College Department shows 189 students on the rolls, viz:—99 Parsis, 55 Hindoos, 18 Portuguese and East Indians, 8 Mahomedans, 7 Europeans and Eurasians, and 2 Jews. Moreover 6 of our students studied for the M. A. course.

The High School opened with 1,116 on the rolls, and in the second term there were 1,146. Of these 695 were Protuguese and East Indians, 208 Parsis, 125 Hindus, 96 Mahomedans, 12 Jews, and 10 Europeans and Eurasians. On the results obtained in the different University examinations we need not enlarge. The figures speak for themselves. For the Previous Examination 44 students were sent up and 28 passed, 2 in the 1st class and 8 in the 2nd. For the Intermediate 35 were sent up and 21 were successful, 8 of them in the 2nd class. The results of the B.A. Examination were particularly good, for out of the 29 sent up not less than 23 passed, 14 of them in the 2nd class. Still greater praise is due to our M. A. students. Of the 6 gentlemen who presented themselves 5 proved victorious, and of these five four passed in the 2nd class. Mr. Cayetan D'Cunha a student for the Previous Examination, carried off the Hughling's Prize, having passed the examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English. The Bai Aimai Kharsetji Rustomji Cama Scholarship to be awarded to a Parsi candidate in Avesta and Pahlavi, was won by Mr. Kaikhosru Barjorji Dadi burjor, one of our B. A. students. We sent up 43 candidates for the Matriculation Examination and out of these 31 proved successful, the highest number ever attained in this Institution. Two of our students were amongst the first ten and 14 amongst the first hundred. Master Pestonji Pirozshaw Doctor carried off the Dossabhai Framji Cama Scholarship, as he was the first amongst the Parsee candidates and amongst the first ten. The Kirkham Essay Prize offered by the Teachers' Association of Bombay for the best English essay was awarded to Master Hormusji Perozshaw Modi. From these results obtained it is evident that our students did not neglect their studies. At the same time they showed throughout the year that they were fully conscious of the truth contained in the principle, "Mens sana in corpore sano," because they took a very active part in the sports and showed themselves very keen on the cricket field. On the 17th February Lady Sandhurst paid a visit to this College. In the midst of her manifold avocations in the cause of education and charity Her Excellency had never found the leisure to honour us with a visit. Her presence in our midst was all the more appreciated by the professors and the students. We have the sad duty of recording the loss of the Rector. In the midst of the arduous labours connected with his office his health had given way and he had to be relieved. On the 30th October the boys gathered in the College Hall to thank him for all he had done for them and to wish him good-bye. The Christian boys have started a collection for the St. Aloysius Fund. Their intention is to supply the College Chapel with a worthy set of church-vestments for the celebration of the feast of their patron. They hope that some old boys of St. Xavier's will help them to attain their noble end at an early period. It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a Casual Prize offered by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to St. Xavier's High School for proficiency in dramatic acting. Mr. Jehangir holds his Alma Mater in grateful remembrance and practically shows his interest in the College by valuable gifts. He has already increased the College Library by 103 books. We hope that other Xavierites will follow his noble example. The report of Mr. Oliver, the Educational Inspector, is highly satisfactory but as it enters into every detail of the working of every standard it would be too long to reproduce it in this report. Before closing this report we must still add a word of praise due to our auxiliary masters. They have worked each and all throughout the year with great zeal and devotedness.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

This school has now been ten years in existence, during which period it has made steady progress. Out of the 82 certificates gained by the pupils of this school, 45 were elementary, 32 proficiency, and 5 speed certificates, 2 being for 100 words, 1 for 80 words, and 2 for 60 words per minute each. Since the last report three examinations were held with the result that 13 elementary and 3 speed certificates were obtained. The speed certificates were gained by Mr. Harold Henry Howick for 80 words per minute, Messrs. Alexander Ramos and Hurry Waman Mhasker for 60 words per minute each. We are glad to mention that the special class for the students of our College and High School has been well attended. The special class is also open to and has been attended by outsiders. We have once again to call the attention of parents to this special class with a view that this opportunity to learn Phonetic Shorthand may be availed of by the students of our College and High School. Beginning with this year an annual prize in shorthand will be awarded to the best pupil of the special class belonging to the College or High School. We have also the pleasure to record that the attendance of lady-pupils has been larger this year than in any of the former years. Full particulars of this class will be found in the calendar and prospectus of this College for the year 1900.

The "Pitman's Shorthand School" will re-open on the 11th January 1900.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR SAILING RACES TO BE HELD THIS AFTERNOON.

HANDICAP Race open to ship's boats (in service rig)—Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by.
H. M. S. Abyssinia's 1st cutter	Mr. A. Whittle.
H. M. S. Abyssinia's 2nd cutter	Mr. J. W. F. Weaving.
H. M. S. Tenasserim's 1st cutter	Mr. W. Whittenham.
H. M. S. Magdala's 3rd cutter	Mr. D. R. Rolvets.
R. I. M. Dockyard cutter	Mr. A. Monk.
P. and O. s s Sutlej's cutter	Mr. T. Acton.

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8·8 miles.

Handicap race open to all Yachts on the Club list:—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Yacht's name.	Entered by.
Turquoise	Mr. E. S. Luard.
Melody	Mr. J. B. K Macbeth.
Chita	Mr. E. Comber.
Eileen	Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin.
Mannikin	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 5, viz., same as above.

Race open to boats of the 'Tomtit' class.—Start at 3-30 p. m.

Boat's name.	Entered by.
Maud	Mr. G. T. W. Oliver.
Coralie	Mr. H. C. Byrne.
Tomtit	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins.
Britannia	Col. J. L. Govan.
Midget	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 14, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B,' leaving both to port; round middle ground buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course, 5·6 miles.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Long Causes.

141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chidghanand Raghavanand Swami vs Heerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co. Part heard.
616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mohomed Hajee Abdulla and others vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G S and Co
317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and others vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G
437-97—Craigie L and O Vullubdas Moorlidhur vs Chondoolal Itcharam—Motabhai and J
202-99—Manshuklal D and J—Narotum Anundjee vs Sowliaram More and another—K B Mehta.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	2	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	4	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	16
Total	17	19	144
Total plague deaths to date	60,622	53,814	
Same date last year	12	3	89

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Crewe Hall, 2,633 tons, Captain T Collins, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 20th November with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,473 tons, Captain Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cacutta 16th November with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F C Raffin, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultata, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon 7th November with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana 2,143 tons, Captain H Creft, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Chittagong 13th November via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut, with a general cargo, and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W J Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 5th November, with a general cargo, and Rev Bartoli, Rev Giovawell, and 11 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Poseidon, 2,432 tons, Captain A Leva, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 25th October via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and three cabin, and 17 deck passengers.

THE s s Nerite, 2,155 tons, Captain W Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum 8th November via Karachi, with a cargo of 4,325 tons of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P Martyr, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 41 cases, opium, 98 horses and the following passengers:—Rev F J Hellencamp, Mr Koyrem iram, Haji Maasoon, Sasik Mahomed, and three others, Syed Ahmed and three others, Sayed Massood and Abdoola Essa, Mr Mustapha Sahib and friend, seven Arab gentlemen, Mr J A Toomey, Mr A D Bono, and 155 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Naseri	912	Raffin	Jeddah &c.		B & P S N Co
Assyria	959	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
India	2591	Robertson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O Co
Secundra	1625	Allen			M M & Co
Merkara	1919	Williams			M M & Co
Esperance brig	41	Nacoda			
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Nerite	3155	Daniel			W & A G & Co
Poseidon	2432	Leva			A L S N Co
Baron Belhaven	1413	Paker			
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Florida	2049	Chapman			M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Cave			M M & Co
Bengo	162				Portuguese Gun Boat

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Boyes	Karachi	1-12	F M & Co
B	Clan Ross	1614	Dickson	Vizagapatam	2-12	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Barron	U S Ports	4-12	B I S N Co
E	Gulf of Trinidad	1491	Duncanson	Karachi		F M & Co
F	Bezwada	3270	Tyrell		6-12	M M & Co
G	Ville de Belford	1594	Honillier	Dunkirk	9-12	K N & Co
H & J	Onslow	1716	Steele			J M & Co
K	Indravati	513	Adam			Shprd & Co
N	Starcross	1822	Barnet	London	9-12	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	2-12	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi		Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3344	Canepa	Genoa	7-12	F Baldovino
6	Peninsular	3347	Wheeler	Aden	9-12	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Wibmer	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
9	Johannesberger	1891	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
16	Bormida	1199	Delava	China	2-12	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	2-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
Palamcotta	2208	Windebank	Durban		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Pemba s	Martyr	Busreh, Nov 8
Dec. 1	Nerite s	Daniel	Batoum, Nov
	Poseidon s	Levor	Yokohama, Oct 25
	B Belhaven s	Parker	Calcutta, Nov 16
	Booldana s	Croft	Chittagong, Nov 13
	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta, Nov 20
	Fultala s	Cave	Rangoon, Nov 7
	Khandala s	Stewart	Calcutta, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	H M S Pigeon s	Mowbray	Jask
Dec. 1	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome	Japan, &c
	Gulianar schr	Nacoda	Damaun
	Imperatrix s	Marovich	Trieste, &c
	Crewe Hall s	Collins	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Naseri, Captain Raffin, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Poseidon, for Trieste via Karachi.
" Nerite, for Genoa and Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—100 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.
Gulf of Trinidad s—1140 cases sulphuric acid Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—14 cases hams bacon and cheese Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee; 108 cases provisions S R Subedar.
D Balduino s—30 cases provisions S R Subedar.
Arabia s—1 hogshead rum Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM PATRASS.

D Balduino s—184 cases currants A H Metaxas and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—10 cases claret Phipson and Co; 151 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee and Co; 102 cases brandy D Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—527 hogsheads ale C Phillimore and Co; 25 bales paper H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LONDON.

Starcross s—500 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 28 cwt olibanum and 14 cwt gum Abdoola Moonim; 1 case indigo T Chimandas; 8 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 18 cwt bees wax Ebram Passia and Co; 150 cwt fishmaws R Dounjee and Co; 60 cwt fishmaws H K M Jaitha; 281 cwt olibanum Allybhoy Chogla and Co; 123 cwt gum and 87 cwt mother of pearl shells Abdoolla Moonim; 90 bales skins Hajee Mamed Aba; 27 cwt indigo A Kooshiram; 20 cases indigo E Rednakison; 7 cases indigo B Jasomal; 32 cwt hides B Esmall; 225 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 16 cwt fish maws and 11 bales skins M Jaffer; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 16 bales hides R Eduljee Boyce; 165 bales skins and hides Hajee O H Hassam; 666 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 66 cwt fishmaws Hassam Alloo Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Belford s—1005 cwt myrabollams W Bacher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mikado s—3,001 cwt rapeseed 1,950 cwt mowraseed Nanon Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co; 4,090 cwt crushed bones, M Jamall.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—2,002 cwt crushed bones Glade and Co; 1,011 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co; 400 cwt ajmaseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwt myrabollams 200 cwt mustardseed 10,001 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 901 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—4500 cwt teelseed Ralli Brother; 201 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Johannesberger s—20 0 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers; 1000 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—1001 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR FIUME.

Poseidon s—1000 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 cwt onions Hajee Oosman Abba; 23 cwts genda horns, Yanshun and Co; 200 bales twist, H Moothanchand; 400 bales twist M B Mody.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

DECEMBER 1.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.—Viramgaum bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 30

10 p.m.	78·7

FRIDAY.—DECEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	84·1

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Stores, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible] and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing [illegible] of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the am[ount] required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·111	Calm	1	86·1	51·2	69	...	0·00	−0·10
Sirsa	30·031	SE	1	88·3	48·8	57	...	0·00	[illegible]
Delhi	30·064	NW	1	80·7	55·6	45	...	0·00	[illegible]
Agra	30·078	Calm	1	83·0	55·4	65	...	0·00	[illegible]
Cawnpore	30·078	Calm	..	80·7	49·5	81	...	0·00	[illegible]
Allahabad	30·063	WNW	2	81·7	50·4	83	...	0·00	[illegible]
Jhansi	?	W	7	85·2	58·1	58	...	0·00	−0[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·030	Calm	1	86·5	52·0	65	...	0·00	−0·1[illegible]
Karachi	30·067	NE	4	90·4	61·2	73	...	0·18	−0·16
Jeypore	30·130	Calm	2	86·7	52·5	53	...	0·01	−0·09
Ajmere	30·156	Calm	1	86·4	51·2	60	...	0·02	−0·22
Deesa	30·055	ENE	7	95·6	60·6	21	...	0·00	−0·19
Ahmedabad	30·032	NE	3	94·2	66·6	25	...	0·09	−0·16
Bhuj	30·062	NNE	4	91·3	60·9	83	...	0·00	...
Jamnagar	30·012	ENE	10	89·5	59·3	27	...	0·00	−0·02
Rajkot	30·029	E	3	94·9	54·9	45	...	0·00	−0·36
Bhownagar Para	30·025	SW	5	94·6	59·7	22	...	0·09	...
Veraval	29·979	NNE	7	85·1	67·8	42	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·152	SE	5	86·5	52·0	33	...	0·00	−0·21
Indore	30·102	Calm	2	87·2	53·1	40	...	0·00	−0·46
Saugor	30·119	ESE	3	82·7	58·0	46	...	0·00	−0·45
Jubulpore	30·125	SSE	1	84·4	47·9	66	...	0·00	−0·58
Hoshangabad	30·130	Calm	0	85·7	51·3	71	...	0·00	−0·81
Khandwa	30·115	Calm	3	91·2	50·1	37	...	0·00	−0·21
Raipur	30·080	WNW	1	84·8	58·7	44	...	0·00	−0·52
Nagpur	30·085	Calm	1	88·2	57·7	40	...	0·00	−0·90
Amraoti	30·091	N	3	90·7	62·8	37	...	0·00	−0·82
Akola	30·105	Calm	5	92·4	52·1	38	...	0·00	−0·75
Surat	30·003	E	3	97·2	62·0	30	...	0·00	−0·17
Malegaon	30·100	WNW	3	99·4	53·5	32	...	0·00	−0·65
Bombay	29·999	E	8	91·2	72·6	68	..	0·00	−0·86
Poona	30·041	ENE	10	87·5	57·9	32	...	0·00	−1·32
Ahmednagar	30·038	Calm	4	85·9	49·4	40	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	E	...	87·8	52·7	59	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·025	SE	12	90·2	63·1	30	...	0·00	−1·15
Ratnagiri	29·967	Calm	4	94·4	68·9	56	...	0·00	−0·50
Belgaum	29·971	E	17	81·8	60·9	50	...	0·00	−2·11
Goa	29·934	ESE	10	78·0	72·9	80	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·926	N	2	89·3	68·5	69	...	0·08	−2·55
Mangalore	29·907	Calm	2	90·8	69·9	72	0·01	0·[illegible]	−3·01
Calicut	29·887	Calm	2	81·2	73·5	79	...	0·7[illegible]	−5·02
Cochin	29·871	NNE	...	83·4	74·2	75	...	0·20	−6·[illegible]
Bangalore	30·009	NE	12	76·7	63·8	95	0·14	0·14	−3·47
Secunderabad	30·054	ENE	5	85·1	63·1	79	...	...	−1·78
Masulipatam	30·028	N	10	85·5	67·2	79	...	...	−7·16
Bellary	30·023	Calm	4	86·2	63·2	67	...	0·15	−2·00
Cuddapah	29·997	NW	L	88·5	70·6	79	...	0·[illegible]	−4·29
Madras	29·974	ENE	11	84·5	72·5	77	0·47	1[illegible]	−11·81
Coimbatore	29·984	ENE	3	81·9	66·1	92	0·14	0·29	−3·54
Trichinopoly	29·961	N	5	75·7	70·9	95	0·26	0·79	−4·87
Negapatam	29·931	NE	12	?	?	?	0·56	9·22	−7·18
Colombo	29·906	E	4	81.0	72·0	95	0·04	8·11	−5·07
Aden	30·001	ENE	10	80·0	75·1	71	...	0·30	−0·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Delhi and Agra and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

There are practically no changes in either the day or night temperatures, which continue to be generally above normal in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Surat and the lowest 48° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity shows a rise in many places and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Akola and Amraoti.

Rain amounting to 0·56 cents has fallen at Negapatam, 0·47 at Madras, 0·26 at Trichinopoly, 0·14 at Coimbatore and Banglore, 0·04 at Colombo and 0·01 at Mangalore.

A small area of abnormally low pressure exists on and off the West Coast between Colombo and Goa, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The weather may become more or less cloudy in Berar and the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

On Friday the pressure has been steady in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, and has fallen from slightly to briskly over the remainder of Northern India and in Burma; it has changed by small amount in the Peninsula. The skies continue to be cloudy in Baluchistan, Kashmir and parts of the Punjab and winds have decreased slightly on the north of the Madras Coast and considerably at Negapatam. They are irregular on the Coromandel Coast. Rain has been more general in the south of the peninsula and a moderately heavy fall of three inches is reported from Cuddalore. Half an inch has been received at Vellington, Madras, Salem, Negapatam, and a quarter of an inch at Trivandrum, Mysore and Trichinopoly. The mean temperatures are below the normal in central and lower Burma, Tenasserim, and South India and normal or in excess elsewhere, the excess being largest in the Punjab and in Rajputana, averaging from seven to eight degrees. The conditions are favourable for showers in south Madras, but probably in diminishing amounts. Fine weather prevails elsewhere.

THE SCAVENGER OF THE OCEAN.

THE shark is undoubtedly a "dog with a bad name." He is called opprobriously "The Tiger of the Seas," or "The Sailor's Foe," or any other scurrilous name which happens to be handy. Much mud is thrown at him, and, as he seldom finds a defender, most of it sticks. Hard lines this! Because in reality this blue water bogie is a humble and useful public servant, who performs uncomplainingly the duties (necessary, but hardly attractive) connected with the sanitation of the seas. The shark is the common scavenger and general undertaker of the ocean. He is not, and, for reasons connected with his very moderate speed-limit, never can be primarily a fish of prey. Open any captured shark, and you will find clear proof that this is so. A few tangled bits of rope yarn, a battered corn beef tin, a corked bottle containing an insulting message to the finder (thrown overboard by some nautical wag), or a sailor's cap which has been lost in a gale, all tend to show that the shark is a fish of business-like habits, with a keen eye to any chance windfalls which may come in his way; but the more digestible contents of his stomach, consisting mainly of carrion of every kind, all give the clearest olfactory evidence that the original owners of them were not alive (and, in fact, were very much dead) when this marine sanitary inspector came along, and, condemning them as nuisances, removed them into his own internal refuse bin. A large accumulation of carefully collected evidence on this point proves conclusively that there are, as a matter of fact, only two articles of his ordinary menu which the shark is able to capture alive: viz. an occasional unwary sea-fowl which he may happen to surprise asleep on the surface of the water, and the ugly, octopus-like squid, whose limited powers of locomotion give a chance to our hungry four-knot prowler. The shark, then, so far from being the gore dyed pirate which the novelist paints him, is a mere hard-working, commonplace [illegible] and, as such, deserves, if not kindness, at [illegible] toleration. But this, much misunderstood [illegible] he is, is just what he never gets. The sa[ilor looks] upon him as an hereditary foe, against [whom] he has a death feud, and upon whose [illegible] when it sprawls and flaps defenceless on the deck, any cruelty, no matter how revolting, is lawful. And jack—untaught child of Nature as he is—can be fiendishly cruel when he is in the vein and, with thoughtless good humour, will practise the most atrocious barbarities on the captured shark, and no more realise that he is being cruel than a child does who pulls the legs of a fly. . . . .

It is a curious thing, and, so far as present knowledge goes, quite inexplicable, how a shark seems to have an unerring perception of the presence of carrion. By virtue of what sense does he know that at a distance of, perhaps, a couple of miles there is food to be had for the picking up? It can hardly be sight, and to say that it is the sense of smell presupposes an olfactory apparatus of such marvellous delicacy that one good whiff from an average "harness cask" would surely burst the machinery up for good and all; and yet our shark will bolt a goodly lump of the gamiest salt pork without so much as a wink. No, it cannot be his nose which leads him. Now a theory has been put forward by naturalists that the shark possesses (in common with the Andes condor) a special sense, or instinct, which is denied to cleaner-feeding animals. The naturalist cannot explain this sense; confesses, in fact, that he knows nothing about it; but he can give it a name. He calls it the "carrion sense," and with that name, which, of course, explains just nothing at all, expects us to be satisfied. Well, as we on our part cannot say that the naturalist is wrong, we will let it stand at that.

"Shark-O!" "Where away?" "Dead astern!" Yes, there he goes; his triangular dorsal fin appearing above the water a hundred yards or so away. He has found the offal which we threw overboard ten minutes ago, now, like Oliver Twist, he comes to ask for more. Now he sweeps up under the counter, and we can see his lithe body gliding through the water like a blue-brown shadow. He looks disappointingly small, but that is merely the deceptive effect of the water, once get him on deck, and he will appear large enough, and wicked enough, to make us almost believe the worst libels of his calumniators. With a splash vigorous enough to scare a sleeping whale, over goes the hook—half a hundred weight of iron-mongery fastened by a steel chain to a rope cable, which is capable of standing a tested strain of five tons. One does not fish for the Tiger of the Seas with silk lines and drawn-gut casts. The hook is baited with a four pound lump of fat, bilious-looking salt pork; or, better still, with a piece of porpoise blubber to which a small square of the tough hide is still attached—a bait which no shark that ever swam could resist. Our quarry is, not unnaturally, somewhat frightened by the splash (made purposely, by the way, with the idea of attracting his attention) with which this delicate lure is thrown to him, and sheers off doubtfully. His hesitation, however, does not last long. He remembers the delightful flavour of the hors d'œuvres which he has already had, and comes up with a rush to enjoy the second course. There is a slight oily swirl, a flash of white from his belly as he turns over, two double rows of sharp, murderous-looking teeth come together with a snap, and bait, hook, and a foot or two of rusty chain are swallowed without a gulp. Then, as the point of the hook bites into the cartilaginous frame-work of his head he becomes alarmed, and tries to break away. No use; that five-ton cable will hold him. Hand-over-fist he is hauled in to the side; a running noose is dropped down the line and over his shoulders, and a dozen eager anglers haul him unceremoniously up on deck.—"Pearson's Magazine."

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We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

[...]reby certify the foregoing signature of [...] TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the [...] proper handwriting of the same who is [...]RY PUBLIC of this City.

[...] 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD, British Pro-Consul.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

IN reviewing the past week we find the state of the markets similar to that reported last Friday. In Cotton only a small business has passed, and prices are generally stationary. Wheat and Seeds have been quiet, with a small demand at current rates. Exchange is steady; quotations, as compared with last Friday's show, no change in Bank Paper, but an advance of 1-16d. in Private. Money continues a steady market. Government Paper has been rather unsteady, rates closing at a decline of 3-8 per cent. in 3 1-2 per Cents, and an advance of 1 per cent. in Threes. Freights are quiet but steady, with very little doing. In Imports there is a moderate demand, and prices rule at a higher level.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	95,058
" " " Branches...	Inc. "	4,64,395
Other	Dec. "	4,17,433
Government Securities	Dec. "	15,044
Other authorised "	Inc. "	2,91,375
Loans	Inc. "	6,02,966
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Inc. "	11,20,874
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	4,707
Cash	Dec. "	20,53,627

There was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of 20 1-2 lakhs, making it stand at 186 lakhs. Public Deposits increased by over 3-4 lakh at the Head Office, at 4 1-2 lakhs at the Branches. Private Deposits fell away by some 4 lakhs. Loans were 6 lakhs greater and Bills Discounted and Purchased 11 1-4 lakhs.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 25th November, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,54,527
Do. do. at Branches	27,29,501
Other Deposits	3,41,20,617
Post Bills	6,358
Credits undrawn	14,02,048
Rs...	6,04,13,051

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	83,30,578
Other authorised Securities	37,28,874
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	44,85,675
Loans on do. do. do....	1,55,64,143
Bills Discounted and Purchased	91,16,965
Dead Stock	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	21,565
Bullion	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,37,957
Cash	1,86,04,479
Rs....	6,04,13,051.

Meanwhile, the market is steady in tone. The Bank of Bombay rate, as well as the rate in the open market is 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening on Saturday last the market was firmer in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was (as is usual on mail day) but little business reported. On Monday, rates were firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing reported, but a large amount of Bank Demand was done at 1s. 4 1-8d. The market was steady in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three month's sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Demand was bought by the Bazaar, and merchants' Bills were reported to a moderate extent. Rates were steady the following day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with very little reported doing either way. Yesterday the market continued steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with only a moderate business passing. Prices were steady again to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate amount of business done, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	1'72 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened with a steady feeling last mail day at 96 11-16 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 90 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was firm in tone at 97 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-4 for the Settlement. The following day rates were quoted at 96 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 96 7-16 for the Settlement with 92, nominal, for Threes. There was a strong feeling in the market on Wednesday with prices given at 96 13-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 88 for Threes. Rates were unsteady yesterday at 97 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., 96 15-16 for Account, and 89 for Threes. The market was quiet in tone to-day at 96 5-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes advanced to 91.

SHARES have been very dull. As compared with last Friday's prices this evening's show an advance of Rs. 5 in China Mills; and of Rs. 10 in Treacher and Co., with a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit. Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal have declined Rs. 5 each; and Bank of Madras are Rs. 20 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a fair demand and for "Grey Goods." Dealers are purchasing, but for the purpose of storing than for immediate consumption, in anticipation of procuring a profit later on by re-sales. Prices are gradually advancing. In "Bleached Goods" a fairly large business has transpired. "For Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods" the market is steady; prices of Locally-made Goods" rule in favour of sellers. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,500 packages, and of local about 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done on account of China dealers. Spinners here are not disposed to sell as they find the prices of Cotton are very high. The market is steady in tone; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist ......No.	6s	Mule, As.	3 3-4	to	4 1-4	per lb.
"	8s	"	3 7-8	"	4 3-8	"
"	10s	"	4	"	5	"
"	12s	"	4 1-8	"	5 1-8	"
"	16s	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-2	"
"	20s	"	4 3-4	"	5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	5 1-4	"	6	"
"	30s	"	6 1-4	"	7	"
"	40s	"	7 1-4	"	8	"

METALS.—Prices are unchanged.

COALS.—There have been re-sales reported during the week of "Muir's Navigation," shortly to arrive, at Rs. 12 3-4 to Rs. 13 per ton; "Jardine's" has changed at Rs. 13 3-4. "Deshagur," for December shipment, was sold at Rs. 14 3-4 per ton. We quote alongside:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil
West Do.	Nil
Australian	Nil
Powell's	23 per ton
Cardiff	23
Japan	13
Singareni	13 1-2
Deshagur	15
Muir's Navigation	13
Jardine's	13 1-2
Seebpore	14 3 4

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the market for this staple a poor business has passed during the week, and prices show no change to speak of, being quoted this evening for forward delivery, at Rs. 212 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 180 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 195 for "Good" Bhownuggur, for May. The market closes quiet but steady.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Candy.	Per lb. Per C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 186	—3 3-4
Do. Fully Good	" 178	—3 5-8
Do. Good	" 172	—3 17-32
Belsteo, Fine	" 201	—4 1 32
Do. Fully Good	" 196	—3 15-16
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 194	—3 7-8
Oomra, Fully Good	" 200	—4
Dhollera, Fine	"	.....
Do. Fully Good	" 188	—3 25-32
Do. Good	" 180	—3 21-32
Do. Do. May, 1900	" 195	—4 1-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	.....
Westerns	" 181	—3 21 32
Broach, Fine	"	.....
Do. Good	"	.....
Do. Do. March, 1900	" 211	—4 9 32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1899. Bales	1898. Bales	1897. Bales
For the week	34,418	30,162	10,517
From 1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1899	1,899,467	1,657,947	1,317,562
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	.....	2,321	2,434
From 1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1899	491,053	460,336	497,623
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	15,997	15,129	1,453
From 1st Jan. to 30th Nov. 1899	512,021	446,499	433,800

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received on Monday from the districts advised that the weather was generally bright. At Dhulia and Viramgaum the mornings were cold and dewy; at Broach there was moderate heat and cold, and the prospects were gloomy. The weather was rather cloudy at Dhollera, but there was no rain.

Yesterday's telegraphic advices reported that at Barsi the weather was seasonable, and cotton picking there was general, but the early arrivals will show black leaf; the crops at Wadhwan were disappointing.

WHEAT.—There has been a partial falling off in prices to the extent of about 2 annas per cwt., with a small business doing. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs.	38-0-0	per candy.
Do. 85 per cent	"	36-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-2-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	5-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	40-0-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	37-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	36-0-0	"

SEEDS.—Prices are generally unchanged, in a quiet but steady market, the following being to-day's level:—

Linseed	Rs.	8	4	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6	8	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6	4	0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6	0	0	"
Gingelly, White	"	38	0	0	per candy
Do. Mixed	"	36	0	0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts
Wheat for the week	20,124	57,875	77,918
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	4,990,992	7,774,241	1,728,351
Linseed for the week	8,624	29,303	32,836
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	2,060,755	2,509,558	497,509
Rapeseed for the week	2,689	14,078	14,699
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	1,948,686	2,089 272	1,835,441
Gingelly for the week	101,973	107,773	89,627
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	1,366,116	1,664,811	682,879

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	......	6,000	......
Do. from 1st January to 30th November ...	2,852,716	5,659,174	2,913
Linseed for the week	14,722	59,785	10,230
Do. from 1st January to 30th November ...	2,087,183	2,588,750	653,269
Rapeseed for the week ..	32,448	30,401	54,545
Do. from 1st January to 30th November...	1,939,070	2,235,769	1,748,974
Gingellyseed for the week	31,202	41,411	25,359
Do. from 1st January to 30th November ..	1,403,099	1,560,032	541,338

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £31,100,000, Decrease £800,000: Public Deposits £7,600,000, Decrease £600,000; Other Deposits, £39,200,000, Increase £300,000; Other Securities £32,000,000, Increase £700,000; Notes and Gold, £19,330,000, Decrease £1,100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 1.

German mail steamer Preusan, from Aden arrived.

KARACHI, DEC. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Trieste for Bombay, arrived this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 30th ult.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ADVENT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke. Hymns—Introit 1, 48 Ave Verum and 362.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev E S Hall—Hymns 51, 217 and 52.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and., Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
The offertories are for the Missions of the Diocese.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Psalm 34 v. 8 tune 70—Hymns 189 11 and 231.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 138 tune 151. Hymns 109, 113 and 227.
Anthem—Like as the part—Novello,
Collection for Female Missions.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon—Hymns 53, 47 and 52.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 48, 320 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by the Rev C M Barham, Hymns 47, 217 and 477.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 315 and 304. Psalm 95 chant 256, and 36 tune 68.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 47, 318 and 558.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 48, 51 and 221.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon; preacher, Rev J. W. Kemble.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evening and Sermon; preacher Rt Rev. Lord Bishop.
Collections throughout the day for the Society for Propogating the Gospel.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 48, 313, and 107.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by Rev. J. D. Ozanne.—Hymns 51 and 53.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. J. D. Ozanne.—Hymns 51, 52, and 288.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Matins—Hymns 46 and 47.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 48, 52 and 288.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Collections for the Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th inst. for all Members Dress—Marching Order.

There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 5th inst., from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day Saturday the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 3 Sub-division of each Company is detailed to take first relief.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m., to-day Saturday, the 2nd instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is invited to Sections 42 and 43 Part I Infantry Drill, which will be the principal subject of instruction at this parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—Byculla School—One Double Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Recruits Drill for all who may wish to attend at 5-30 p.m., behind the Town Hall, every evening except Saturdays.

3. The programme of Athletic Events open to members of the Corps to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on the 11th, 12th and 13th January, are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be seen at Head-quarters. The events include six Foot Races open only to members of the Corps.

4. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 6th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R G Snell will command the Guard. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

5. The following promotion will take effect in F Company from this date:—No 2330 Corpl K Coutts to be Lance Sergeant vice No. 3603 Lance Sergt Q Quintaba resigned.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FORBES—November 6, at Shumshabad, Azamgarh, James Lascelles Forbes, in the 60th year of his age.

JAMES—November 18, at Bikanir Rajputana, Irene Pamoia Ann, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs W H James, of typhoid fever, aged 14 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

THE first list of the casualties issued by the War Office of the Modder River fight shows that four officers were killed, and seventeen, including Lord Methuen, wounded. We must expect supplementary lists, for the casualties of the non-commissioned officers and the rank-and-file are not yet published. Of the four officers killed, two were Colonels—one Colonel Northcott of the Staff, and the other Colonel H. R. Stafford, of the Coldstream Guards. We can only lament this continuous sacrifice of officers. The order to remove all distinguishing badges seems to have included swords, for it is mentioned that the officers of the Naval Brigade wearing their swords, suffered severely from the enemy's marksmen. None of the precautions yet taken seems to have been of much practical efficiency in reducing casualties amongst the officers. No information is forthcoming as to the movements of the troops in Natal, or on the western frontier. We learn that on the 24th ultimo the approach of the relief column was cheering the garrison. The Boer investing force has since almost disappeared. Meanwhile transports are arriving almost daily at the Cape, bringing reinforcements, while the Sixth Brigade which will complete the Second Army Corps is to be ready to sail in four or five days. The mere numbers, one would suppose, must beat down organised resistance when all these troops are in the field. Yet the progress of the columns where the railways have been destroyed, will be necessarily slow. The difficulty of arriving at the exact facts in relation to the state of things at the seat of war, is illustrated by the divergence of statements as to the provisions of the troops on the march. According to one account, the men are in good heart and very fit—notwithstanding the drawbacks as to their food rations. Another correspondent states that tinned provisions are not served out to the men, who are supplied with fresh rations, either commandeered or taken by force. On the long day of the Modder fight, the men had neither food—tinned or fresh—nor water, which, with the river full to over-flowing not only in front, but on either flank, seems to argue extraordinary want of resources on the part of the staff and the Commissariat.

THE celebration of the feast of St. Andrew in the Town Hall on Wednesday, was as full of fervour, of good fellowship and exalted patriotism as that of any of its predecessors within living memory. The Scottish community alone could organise such a function and make it at once so earnest and so genial. The speeches which followed the banquet were worthy of the occasion, and gave evidence of the natural turn for literary form and finish—qualities which are not so generally diffused south of the Tweed—as well as for humour, a quality which Southern jealousy would fain deny to Scotchmen. Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, who worthily filled the chair, made pleasant reference to many interesting episodes of his active and varied career. When Residency Surgeon at Bushire in the Persian Gulf—the point of departure for a ride across Persia to the Caspian in the long ago days—he became the life-long friend of Sir Charles and Lady Ross, both gifted with a charm all their own. Sir Charles, a few years later, wrote to him that the Hon. Mr. Curzon was at Bushire, and he had thus made the acquaintance of a future Viceroy of India—a sagacious forecast which, as Colonel Waters said, has now become an accomplished fact. We may all join in the hope that under a Viceroy, full of energy, of high intelligence and sympathy India will enter upon a period of prosperity that will be some compensation for years of sore affliction. The chairman expressed surprise that a Viceroy so gifted should not be a Scotchman; but suggested practically that his Excellency had taken care to have his English blood mingled with a finely-tempered Scottish strain, which of course would explain a great deal. A good story of Sir Richard Temple when about to resign the Governorship of Bombay gives us the characteristic compliment of a Scottish lady, who told him that under his successor, Sir James Fergusson, Scotchmen would have justice done them, as he was a Scotchman, adding, "But it will be difficult for him to be as popular as you!" Sir Richard asked Dr. Waters whether he had ever been unjust to Scotchmen, and then, remembering that he had made Erskine Commissioner in Sind, and Balfour and Mowatt, Members of Council, he indignantly exclaimed: "Good Heavens! I have never done anything in Bombay for anybody but Scotchmen." There is not one of our Governors that could not say the same, when leaving the Apollo Bunder, homeward bound.

The chairman referred sadly to the fact that of the proposers of the three principal toasts, at the last St. Andrew's dinner, he is the sole survivor, Lord Colin Campbell and Professor Peterson having passed over to the majority. He suggested that the genius of the Scottish nationality is sadness rather than mirth. Is that really so? It may be that the sweetest notes of the bagpipes are in the Laments; as the Italian poet expressed it, there is luxury in woe. But those who have heard the reel and the skirl will find a difficulty in believing that the note of the Scottish character is sadness. Mr. L. J. Robinson evidently did not think so, when, in proposing the toast of the Army and Navy, he recalled with pride the honourable deeds of Scottish soldiers, and claimed that there were no regiments that possess more fully the admiration and confidence of the Empire, than those recruited north of the Tweed. As he well said they have proved that in storming seemingly impregnable positions their Highland blood and traditions have not been forgotten; they will not be denied. No note of sadness there; "Highlanders move to death with military glee" like their kinsmen of the Irish regiments which Sir Walter Scott immortalised in his glowing verse. Nor was there any hint of sadness in the encomium passed by General Ventris on the dash and bravery and disregard of life shown in the campaign now in progress. Three of the finest battalions that ever wore kilt, together with the Highland Light Infantry, are to form a force which under General Andrews Walker will be heard of in the next few months. That we can well believe; but the bagpipes will play quite other notes than those of the Laments. There was certainly nothing sad or depressing in Captain Fleet's humourous and clever speech replying to the toast of the Navy. Whatever regret he felt for not having been born a Scotchman, disappeared when he met a Highland officer who hailed from Guernsey, and explained that his grandmother was a Scotchwoman. He then remembered that he had Scottish cousins, and was consoled. Nor was Major Bannerman at all lugubrious over the melancholy fate of Scotland's Patron Saint, who was crucified on an X-shaped cross by the Proconsul Æneas. He seemed rather to rejoice that the incident helped to the making of the Union Jack, of which the cross of St. Andrew forms an integral part. Had the cross been of the normal shape, either there would have been no Union Jack, or the happy balance of crosses would have been lost; the whole course of history might have been different. The Pious Memory of St. Andrew does not suggest sadness, even the translation to Scotland of his bones, or some of them, to wit, the right hand, the arm bone, one tooth, and the knee-cap are held to be emblematic of all that is typical in the Scotchman of to-day.

Major Bannerman vouches for it that "Our (Scottish) right hands have ever been active in amassing the creature comforts of this world, while our right arms have never been slack in defending them after they were won. Recent events in India and Africa have shown us that wherever there is room for strong right arms and pluck, there you will find the Scot. . . And it is not merely in the fight that we see the strong hand and arm, for if you look in high places we recognise that a good many Scots are up there and that they can jar the bagpipes skirl to good purpose, especially on a St. Andrew's night. The tooth is typical of the gift attributed to Scotchmen of finding food when others would starve." It is satisfactory to know, and we can quite believe, that the typical Scot is not greedy:—"He can subsist where there is but a bite; his two and thirty teeth do not all demand their portion; give him but his porridge and his oat-cakes and he will not only live but thrive. Professor Macmillan showed very happily that it is a mistake to suppose that the Scots, being a practical people do not waste their time on frivolities, such as literature and poetry. It is perhaps because they are eminently practical, that they give a good deal of time and thought to both, and find their great profit therein. But when the learned Professor asks us to accept as a great truth Carlyle's extravagant declaration that the name of Shakespeare is a greater bond of union between the English-speaking peoples all over the world than any number of Acts of Parliament, we demur. The latter did not prove very effective bonds between Great Britain and her American Colonies, peopled with her own kith and kin. But neither did Shakespeare. English and Yank fought their quarrels out, not once but twice. On several occasions it seemed as if only a special intervention of Providence prevented their coming to blows over such trifles as the Oregon question, the Trent affair, the Venezuelan controversy. The bond of Shakespeare certainly did not keep them from it. Nor did it prevent Federalists and Confederalists fighting to the death for three years over the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes from Fort Sumpter. Shakespeare did not serve as a peacemaker on that occasion. We must beware of being led away by phrases which prove on analysis to have more sound than sense. Mr. Macmillan was on safer ground when he claimed for Burns and Scott that their immortal works are an additional bond between Scotchmen—who we are convinced would hold together against the rest of mankind if Burns and Scott had never put pen to paper. Happily the poet enchanted the world with his song, and the great magician, who made dead centuries live again, showed how romance ought to be written. The world after all owes a great deal to Scotland, and to her strenuous and capable sons.

IT is rather late to issue a report concerning administration in 1897-98, but notwithstanding its belated appearance there is much interesting information in the review of the administration of the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara for that period. The most noticeable feature of the report is that part relating to the police. The discipline and conduct of the force was so indifferent that no less than nearly 25 per cent. of all grades were departmentally punished. There is great difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits from the local population, and outsiders from the North-Western Provinces are enrolled to make up the strength. It is difficult to altogether understand why this should be the reason and why there should be no effective control over the men. The District Superintendent of Police seems fully alive to the difficulty with which he is confronted, and he proposes to surmount them by enlisting men for a number of years instead of subject to two months' notice. If the idea is found practicable, it is thought this may prove an effective remedy, but the change could not be wrought without fresh legislation. The suggestion certainly deserves careful attention, for the present condition of the police force in this district is anything but creditable. It is thought if a sustained effort is made that recruiting is possible from the classes from which the local corps are raised, and while these regiments would naturally get the pick of the men seeking Government service, a sufficient number of the residue would probably be willing to enlist in the police. Another very serious defect in the force is their failure to cope with crime, which shows a large increase. This in a measure is attributable to the geographical position of Ajmere-Merwara, which are surrounded by Native territory into which criminals escape with but slight risk of subsequent arrest, while complaint is made that some of the Darbars do not render that assistance, which is expected, to the police while pursuing criminals. Another striking characteristic is the large number of cases in which persons accused of serious crime have been acquitted which is due to the inadequate way in which they are presented in court. It is also pointed out that the periodical inspection of the Ajmere police force by a departmental officer of rank would very greatly strengthen its administration.

PLAGUE is diminishing in the mofussil, and, with few exceptions, the decline is perceptible throughout the Presidency. Referring to the cities—Poona and Karachi the disease has nearly died out, seven deaths only occurring in the two localities. A few sporadic cases continue to arise in Ahmedabad, and during the last week Kaira District has been free. Gujerat is, however, not free, and in Surat there were 30 cases and 18 deaths. The recrudescence in Bombay is being felt at Thana, where plague exhibits signs of revival. Nasik is gradually becoming free of the disease, although a few weeks back the epidemic was particularly virulent, carrying off about 800 persons in one week. Poona district is another area which has suffered terribly, its infection becoming complete as the people fled from Poona City at the time of the recent epidemic. It is now subsiding in the rural parts, the deaths having gone down from 186 to 145. The district of Satara is slowly recovering from the pestilence, which is still prevalent, as is shown by the fact that 155 persons succumbed to it during the week. Sholapur District is in a bad state, and plague has broken out at Barsi. The latter place has also lately experienced unhealthy weather, and the condition of the people, owing to famine, is not at all favourable to withstand the disease. There was a renewed outbreak in Ratnagiri, the deaths rising from 8 to 22, but at Ahmednagar the death rate fell nearly 50 per cent. In Belgaum District plague is stationary, but in the City and Cantonment the disease does not exist—a state of things attributable to the sensible acceptance by the people of the efficacy of in[...]oculation. At Dharwar the disease is gradu[...]ally lessening, the deaths being 283 [...] compared with 352 the previous wee[k...] Hyderabad is the only place really affected i[n] Sind, as in the Karachi District there were on[ly] three deaths. The intensity of the epidem[ic] prevailing in Kholapur and the Southern Ma[h]ratta country is slowly declining, thou[gh] plague yet prevails in severe form. There w[ere] 418 cases and 341 deaths as compared w[ith] 668 and 525. Plague is still bad in the Bh[...] State, which is not far from Poona, and durin[g] the week fourteen districts remained free from the disease.

THE extent of the mortality in Sind amongst cattle due to the famine, may be judged from the fact that one trading firm alone has already purchased three million hides for shipment. Up to the present, the cattle have suffered more acutely than the people. This is partly due to the promptness with which relief works have been opened, and partly to the rapidity with which grain has been poured in from other Provinces by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand. In this connection it is interesting to notice the comparative smallness of the rise in grain prices which has taken place in Bengal. This is clear indication that, great as must have been the withdrawals of grain already, the stocks have been too large to be appreciably affected by the drain.

H. M. S. PIGEON, Commander E. H. Mowbray, sailed on Thursday evening for Jask.

THE Transport Palamcotta will sail on the 8th instant, for Durban, with the details of the different regiments.

AT the monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to be held on Thursday next, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji intends to move the appointment of a Committee to prepare an address of welcome to Sir Stafford Northcott, the Governor-elect of Bombay, on his arrival in Bombay.

POONA has decided to send a crew to compete in the Challenge Fours at the Madras Annual Regatta.

A VERY successful St. Andrew's dinner was held at the Bangalore United Service Club on Thursday night, Major-General McLeod being in the chair. There were fifty guests, including Colonel Robertson, the Resident. A telegram was received from the Chairmen of the similar dinners at Calcutta and elsewhere, two hundred and fifty Scotsmen sending a greeting from Calcutta.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce is petitioning the Secretary of State in regard to the change from the standard to metre guage on the line between Shadipalli and Hyderabad, the Viceroy having declined to take any steps in the matter.

As it seems quite probable that the civil station and cantonment of Dera Ghazi Khan may have to be abandoned next summer, owing to the encroachments of the river Indus, a committee composed of the civil and military officers will meet on the spot about the middle of next month to consider generally the question of a new station and cantonment.

THE Calcutta Central Recruiting Association, which was virtually a sub-committee of the Indian Tea Association after a short existence of four years, was last Monday wound up at a meeting of the Board of Management held at the Chamber of Commerce. The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting that the expenses incurred since the scheme was started amounted approximately to Rs. 2,100. It was resolved that the Indian Tea Association should be asked to defray the same from the Association's funds, the scheme having been formulated in the interest of the tea industry.

A GENERAL court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Bangalore on 4th December for the purpose of trying Subadar Davasagoyum and Havildar Verasami, both of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, on a charge not mentioned, but supposed to be connected with their alleged misconduct at the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting last September, when it will be remembered the Subadar was firing, and the Havildar was register-keeper, and it is alleged a fictitious score was registered. The accused are understood to have engaged counsel for the defence.

As was done in the last famine, the Punjab Government have now again intimated that owing to the prevailing scarcity the prices of edible grains have since the 1st October last risen in most districts to such a point that the common staple food of many districts has been selling for less than 12 seers or even 10 seers, to the rupee, and that this being the case the time has come for action to be taken under Article 72 of the Civil Account Code, in the direction of granting the compensation allowances for dearness of provisions contemplated by that Article to those Government servants on the Civil Establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case of servants who are required to keep a horse or camel on Rs. 25 per mensem. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is stated, is accordingly pleased to sanction the payment of compensation to the Civil Establishments subordinate to the Punjab Government with effect from the 1st October, 1899, for a period not exceeding six months for the present.

THE accused in the Jamnagar, cow killing case has been convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of koris 500.

MR. D. D. COATH has successfully completed an artesian well of six-inch diameter in the Rangoon Jail, which is said to be capable of giving at least 12,000 gallons, per hour, and this will probably be increased when the air lift is installed. The depth is 176 feet, at which gravel was met. Before reaching the gravel, a fine sand was met which caused a great deal of trouble and took many months' work, over 200 tons of fine sand being taken out.

SOME excitement was caused recently on the Samana by a combined attack on a Rabia Khel village, Wazarah, by the Mishti Sheikhans and Ali Khels. The village, which lies on the northern slope of the range below Fort Lockhart, was set in flames, two other villages are expecting a similar fate. The cause of this sudden outburst of tribal hostilities is due to the fact that a few days ago some Rabia Khels had attacked a caravan belonging to Said Rasal, the chief Mishti Malik, and killed several sheep and goat.

PILGRIMS who may persist in making the Haj notwithstanding the advice to defer it, will be interested to learn that a steamer will leave the port of Chittagong about the 15th of December and another probably in the beginning of January. Each pilgrim should have in his possession (1) sufficient money to pay for his food till the steamer sails, (2) sufficient funds for the cost of the railway journey by third class to Chittagong. (3) Rs. 80 for his steamer journey, (4) Rs. 8 for his food on board, (5) sufficient funds for the return journey to his home. Pilgrims presenting themselves without these means will be unable to accomplish their object.

SOME of the playwriters are already taking occasion by the hand and utilising the war for stage purposes. The armoured train was introduced the other night at the Princess's in the American melodrama "In Old Kentucky." On the other hand, Mr. Sutton Vane's play, bearing the patriotic title "Send Her Victorious," which will be produced at the Pavilion Theatre in Whitechapel next week, not only boasts an armoured train but also is directly based upon the war in the Transvaal, the armoured train being attacked by the Boers, and defended by the colonists and British soldiers with Maxim guns. There is nothing like being up-to-date.

IT would certainly be desirable to have an explanation of the very remarkble seizure which the Custom officials have made at Port Elizabeth. It consisted of a bale of new flags consigned to the Free State, and composed of the Free State colours with the Netherlands flag in the corner. It is obvious that either the consignee or the consignor, or both of these flags believed in the existence of a Pan-Dutch movement in South Africa, for it is only for something of that kind that such flags could possibly be intended. It would be curious to ascertain what were the facts upon which their belief was founded.

IN connection with the discussion on officers' dress in the field, a "Globe" correspondent suggests, for the consideration of the authorities, Sir Charles Warren's plan during the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-5. He insisted on all officers being dressed exactly like their men, with no badges of rank except narrow pieces of flat braid of the same colour as the coat, which were sewn round the cuff on the right sleeve, one for subalterns, two for captains, three for majors and four for colonels. All officers had to carry a rifle or carbine into action, the useless sword being dispensed with. There is no fear, adds the correspondent, of the men not distinguishing their officers, who will always be to the fore, whatever may be their garb.

APROPOS of Egypt, a French writer tells us how to imitate the "ever" burning lamps of the Egy[pti]ans. Take a cup, fill it nearly full of common salt, [...] in the middle a wick of twisted tow, which shoul[d rea]ch to the bottom of the cup, and pours upon the [...]as much oil—not petroleum, but olive or other [vege]table oil—as it will absorb. Light the lamp [...]i,

wil[...] it[...]

[...]

pe[...] insta[...] absence [...] 1817, wh[...] Bedford [...] church f[...] on the ev[...] Watton, [...] [...]ings and ninepence [...] refusing to go to church on Sunday when asked to do so by his mistress.

THE disproportionate losses of our officers in South Africa have lately drawn attention to the weapon with which our infantry officers are armed, a matter which also formed one of the object lessons of the previous campaign in Tirah. Tommy Atkins is armed with a rifle for long ranges and a bayonet for close quarters, while his officer's sword and revolver are both short range weapons, and moderately ineffective at that. The special disadvantages of the sword are that as a weapon whether of offence or defence, it is practically useless to a man on foot, that it is a great impediment in moving over rough ground, that it marks its wearer out for special attention from the enemy's sharpshooters, and that not one officer in a thousand has any idea how to use it scientifically. Its one advantage, as we have pointed out already, is that it is useful for signalling purposes. The revolvers also are inferior weapons, as it is difficult to shoot straight with them much beyond twenty yards, and even then they do not always stop a charge. But revolvers will probably soon be superseded by magazine pistols, which have no recoil and are more accurate longer ranging weapons. The ideal weapon, however, for an infantry officer is a light carbine with a sword bayonet. This would do equally well as a sword for signalling purposes, while it would give the officer greater powers for offence both at medium ranges and close quarters without marking him out too conspicuously from his men.

THE protest of General Joubert against the use of Lyddite and one or two other incidents which have occurred during the present campaign, draw attention to the customs of war as they obtain between civilised nations. First, assassination is contrary to the accepted customs of belligerents; in 1806 Fox had a foreigner, who offered to assassinate Napoleon, deported from England. Under this heading the special attention paid by the Boers to our General Staff and our infantry officers is not quite sportsmanlike; but a burgher militia if nearer the guerilla type than to regular troops. Secondly, quarter must not be refused; here, again, is report be true, the Boers have transgressed the unwritten laws of war by shooting the town guard at Dundee in cold blood and maltreating civilians. These rumours, however, are not yet adequately confirmed. They are also said to have fired several times on the Red Cross flag, though probably by mistake, and to have made illegitimate use of the white flag to cover their retreat at Elandslaagte. Thirdly, the non-combatant population must not be exposed to violence; but the Boers have such special cause to dislike the Uitlanders that it is little wonder if isolated instances of outrage have occurred. Fourthly, reprisals are not to be taken out of revenge, but only if justified by necessity as a matter of policy to bring the enemy to terms; public property may be seized, but to remove scientific or art treasures is ungenerous; and lastly, it is against modern practice to arrest the subjects of the enemy in your territory on the outbreak of war. The Boers have gone so near the line in more than one of these cases that it is evident they are to be regarded rather as a semi-civilised than a civilised enemy.

OPERA has lost a good friend and devotee in the late Mr. Arthur Rousbey. His one aim in life was to popularise grand opera in England so far as his opportunities and resources enabled him: "What I want to see," he once told a "Westminster" representative, "is a grand Opera House run on popular lines in London—a theatre which would be the resort of the real music-loving people of the Metropolis, and not a social rendezvous for the classes. I have made grand opera pay in the provinces, where there is a great public for good music, though, of course no city large enough to support a permanent opera house. In London there is plenty of room and plenty of people. I only wish I had the theatre and the capital to make a start with it; then I would show you what could be done with English opera." There can be no question that Mr. Rousbey was an enthusiastic devotee of opera, and had he lived the promoters of the Municipal Opera House for London would doubtless have found him a staunch and helpful supporter.

DEVCHAND NUTHURAM KACHI was charged by Mr. Merwanji Burjorji, Police Jamadar, before Khan Saheb Kutubudin Abdulla Miya, City Mamledar, with committing theft of Jagherry from the store belonging to Mohan Chatraji Bari of Vetal peth. The accused was defended by Mr. L. W. Sathe, pleader. He pleaded guilty to the charge and made a request that the court might deal leniently with accused, as he belonged to a respectable family. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month.

THE Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Mail" relates a singular accident to a female employe in an embroidery workshop in that city. While she was working with a gas-jet over her head, the heat of the flame melted the celluloid comb she wore in her hair and set her hair on fire.

BY order of the Governor-General of French Indo-China, one battalion of infantry and one artillery section will embark on the warship D'Entrecasteaux for transportation to Kwang-Chau-Wan, the territory in Southern China, concerning the delimitation of which France and China are at variance.

ALTHOUGH no intelligence has been received at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bishops-gate, street, respecting the information telegraphed by a correspondent from Burghersdorp that the Rev. Oliver Carey, Wesleyan minister, had been commandeered by the Orange Free State, and compelled to carry arms, the report is considered to be true.

CAPTAIN JENKINS, of the British barque Rye Valt which was reported as being disabled and partiall dismantled off Kinsale, was, on Nov. 8, landed a Queenstown from a steam trawler. He reports tha a huge wave on Monday struck a seaman and killed him. The captain and crew were forced to abandon the barque ten miles south of Queenstown

THE fate of mankind depends on the international position of England, and a mere obscuring of the British sun would be the worst calamity of the century. No power in the world has so many mortal foes as England, lying hidden along her path. The news of the impending death of the Ameer, of Russian intrigues in Persia, of effervescence in India, and of the despatch of the Russian Black Sea fleet to the Mediterranean, are symptoms of hostility to England. England is great, but she cannot fight all the world. But England's preponderance is an indispensable element of civilisation.

THAT much-maligned reptile, the crocodile, is, says the "British Medical Journal" in fact, a friend of man though he tries—generally with success—to hide a sentiment of which perhaps he is ashamed as a weakness. He is an active sanitarian, his special line being the purification of rivers and lakes. With such a certificate of character before them, perhaps some of our river conservancies may be stimulated to secure the services of a few vigorous crocodiles With these in our rivers and sufficient supply of eels in our reservoirs and cisterns, the difficult problem of water purification might be finally solved.

A SAD hunting field fatality was investigated on November 9 by the Middlesex coroner. Mr. Charles V. Dalley, who had just come of age (son of the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, a member of the New South Wales Legislature and organiser of the Australian contingent for the relief of General Gordon), took part in the run of the Enfield Chase Stag Hounds, near Goschen Park, Herts. After leaping a four-foot hedge his horse pitched head foremost on the grass plot beside the roadway, throwing its rider on to the macadamised road. Mr. Dalley never recovered consciousness, and died six hours later at Potter's Bar Cottage Hospital.

LONDON has just been enriched by a statue of the Queen. The effigy finds a place on the Albert Embankment, in front of the works of Messrs. Doulton and Co., whose gift it is. It is modelled in hard-burnt terra-cotta, and rests upon a pedestal about 5ft. high, placed in the centre of a triangular piece of ground which will be ultimately planted with trees. The Queen is shown in her State robes, crowned, with the sceptre in one hand and the orb in the other. Below the figure, on the front panel of the pedestal, are the Royal Arms, with the letteros R.I. below. Following are the dates 1837-97, and the well-known line from Tennyson:—

She wrought her people lasting good.

It is quite an imposing piece of work, reflecting credit alike on the designer, Mr. John Broad, and the workmen to whose hands the excution of the order was entrusted.

LORD METHUEN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Lord Methuen has been wounded.

Later advices report that General Methuen was slightly wounded in the thigh at the battle of Modder River.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Prince Christian Victor, of the King's Royal Rifles, has gone to the front from Durban.

CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following is the first instalment received of casualties at the Modder River engagement :—

KILLED.

Staff Colonel Northcott.
Colonel H. R. Stafford, Coldstreams.
Captain S. Earle, Coldstreams.
Lieut. L. W. Long, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Major W. F. L. Lindsay, Artillery.
Captain H. J. W. Farrell, Artillery.
Major Count Gleichen, Grenadiers (severely).
Lieutenant Hon. E. H. Lygon, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Viscount A. C. M. B. Acheson, Coldstreams.
Medical Staff Captain Zinsemoore.
Captain N. von Hugel, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant A. H. Travers, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant H. C. Elwes, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant W. J. M. Hill, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant R. B. Flint, North Lancashires.
Major H. Earle, D. S. O., Yorks Light Infantry.
Major G. F. Ottley, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. M. Fox (Cox), Argyll & Sutherland.
Lieut. H. B. F. Baker-Carr, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Lieut. W. G. Neilson, Argyll and Sutherland-Highlanders.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS AT CAPETOWN.

The transports Catalonia and Englishman have arrived at Capetown.

News from Mafeking :—All well.

An official despatch from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking 20th Nov., states that all is well there. Despatch continues : "The bombardment and sniping continue with the smallest results. I am daily pushing out advance works. The health of the Garrison is good and no casualties have occurred."

ANOTHER DIVISION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Lord Wolseley has announced that it has been decided to call out a Sixth Division for South Africa to start within four or five days.

LATEST FROM KIMBERLEY.

Advices from Kimberley, dated 24th inst., state that the proximity of the relief column is cheering the garrison

The Boers in the vicinity have dwindled down.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLAND, GERMANY AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Leicester to-day, said that he rejoiced at the present friendly relations existing between Great Britain, America and Germany. He said that a new triple alliance between these three Powers would have a potent influence on the future world. It was immaterial whether the alliance were written or existed in the minds of statesmen.

WARNING TO FRANCE.

He referred to the attacks lately made in the French Press on the almost sacred person of the Queen, and said that these would have serious consequences in the future, if our neighbours did not mend their manners.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. J. D. Barnes, the Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

A MISSION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

An important Mission Case is being held before the Hon. Mr. Aston, District and Sessions Judge, for the last two days, in which Bala bin Nana Takavone, a cultivator, prayed for an order for the return of his minor wife, aged about twelve years, whom, he alleged, the defendants, Pandita Ramabai and Miss Minne Abrahams and Gungadhur Balkrishna Gadre, had removed to their Salvation House in order to convert her.

Mr. Noble, Solicitor, of Bombay, appeared for the defendants to oppose the application, and Mr. Vaidya, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

Bala bin Nan, who made the following complaint, said that he resided at Pargai, in the Bhimthadi Taluka. He has a wife, named Parvati, who is twelve years of age. She had been living in Pundita Ramabai's compound for the last month. He went to fetch her, but was beaten at the Khedgaum station by a Saheb. Pundita Ramabai was at that time taking his wife to Dhoud. About a fortnight ago, he said, he went to Pundita Ramabai's compound, near the Khedgaum station, but was not allowed to enter it. He is afraid his wife will be baptised if allowed to remain there.

Questioned, petitioner said his wife was living with his parents at Kadethan. About a month ago when she was in the market near the Khedgaum station, she was induced to go to Pandita Ramabai's compound to a *Mukti Sadan*. He holds land assessed at Rs. 75. He had been to Pandita Ramabai altogether three times to get his wife back, but had failed every time. Yesterday he seized his wife, but was assaulted and driven off. On another two occasions he was not allowed to enter the compound.

Parvati kom Bala, examined, said that she was married four years ago, and was not well treated during the two years she used to live with him. Her sister-in-law used to beat her. On a question put by the court witness said that her husband did not want her. He wanted another wife and did not give her proper food or clothes. Before she went to the mission house she was staying at her uncle's house. She left her uncle's house because he beat her. She went to the mission house because she was told by one Radha, who lived at Kadthan, about the mission House. Pandita Ramabai took her. Her grandmother and aunt came to fetch her back but she did not go. The next day her father and grandfather came but she refused to go. She was well-treated and received good food in the mission house.

In cross-examination she said that she lived with Pandita Ramabai for the last two months. She never saw any missionaries in Khadethan.

Miss Abrahams, examined, said that the girl was brought by Kasibai. She was clothed in rags and was unkempt.

Pandita Ramabai, the head of the mission, said that she left it to the girl's choice to go to her home if she chose.

Messrs. Noble and Vaidya argued the case.

The Judge then asked if the prosecution were willing to produce the mother of the girl, and Mr. Vaidya agreeing, the decision was postponed till the 8th instant.

… Provincial Governments, heads of Departments, Commissioners, higher Revenue Officers, and Private Secretaries to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. Such a uniform is not obligatory on officiating incumbents. Military officers holding civil appointments will wear uniforms as at present unless substantively appointed to any post for which a special uniform is prescribed, in which case they will wear that uniform. An officer may not continue to wear the uniform of an office he has ceased to hold and may not wear political uniform in virtue merely of having certain political duties to perform in addition to his regular work.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Blair, 36th Sikhs, is posted on plague duty at Bombay.

Captain Keays, 28th Madras Infantry, is posted to plague duty at Bombay.

It is notified that departures from Basra for Persian and other non-Turkish ports will no longer be subjected to any restrictions at Basra.

BOMBAY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Lacey, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, and H. Staff, become Honorary Captains, and T. H. Wilbond, T. J. Scott, and R. W. Dyer, each receive a step, vice Legat, absorbed ; while G. H. Green and W. E. Green, each receive a step, vice Fletcher retired.

Major Garratt resigns his commission in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, but is permitted to retain the rank and wear his uniform, Lieutenant Thompson succeeding him as Captain-in-Corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Baker becomes Assistant Engineer.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. V. King receives a step in the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

Colonel H. A. Abott is appointed to command the Malakand Brigade, vice Colonel Kelly, officiating Colonel-on-the-Staff, Punjab.

Second Lieutenants W. J. Evans, H. L. Baldwin, E. R. Watson, H. C. McWatters, B. H. Finnis, L. S Smithers, G. T. Vandergucht, E. R. Hayes, Sakler, T. Timbrell, G. W. Lucas, A. S. Roberts, D. W. White, J. H. Barr, E. M. Mixon, H. C. Ward, H. D. McLaughlin, F. E. Talbot, O. W. Bannerman, C. W. Holmes, A. H. McCleverty, E. C. Kensington, E. C. Elles, N. G. Goodfellow, G. Craster, G. L. Pepys, A. D. Molony, G. E. Wilson, M. E. Johnson, H. M. Shaw H. N. Macdonnell, W. E. W. Johnston, C. Kirkpatrick, T. G. McConaghy, A. B. Eckford, G. E. Hogg, C. H. Mowbray, E. F. Money, J. L. Costello, J. G. Cadell, and R. L. Birdwood are promoted.

Colonel J. S. Collins, West Surreys, officiates as Commander of a second class district, in Madras, vice BrigadierGeneral Hart, transferred to the Bombay Command.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has approved of the 1st Bengal Lancers being designated the 1st Duke of York's Own Regiment, Bengal Lancers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain C. C. Tennant is promoted to be Majo from 26th November.

Major Bradley, Commandant, 5th Madras Infantry, proceeds home on one year's leave.

Captain Somerville, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, succeeds Captain Hicks as Paymaster of the Deolali Depot.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. B. Minchin is posted as Magistrate at Abu.

The appointment of Mr. C. Hummel, as Brazilian Agent at Bombay, is recognised.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Milne is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

A new set of tariff values is notified for grey and fancy cotton goods.

LIBEL SUIT AT MADRAS.

RS. 5,000 DAMAGES.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Shepherd gave judgment in the defamation case brought by Mr. Krishna Iyer, late Deputy Commissioner in the Mysore Service, against Mr. Subramania Iyer, late editor, and Mr. Viraraghava Chari, proprietor and publisher, of the *Hindu*, in which he claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages. His lordship found for the plaintiff and gave Rs. 5,000 damages, with costs.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Dec. 1.

The Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Bombay Forces, is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment,—Lieutenant Wood to be acting Pay Master, with effect from 10th November.

Loralai Outposts—Lieutenant Sargent, I. M. S., to officiate in medical charge, vice Captain Smith, deputed temporarily to the Civil Department.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieutenant Collingwood is transferred from the Sind District to the Quetta District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Handley, now undergoing a long course of gunnery, has been posted to No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and report himself to the Adjutant General, War Office. He will travel at public expense.

Admission to the Staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department :—Corporal Jones, Welsh Regiment, from the 22nd October.

The Officer Commanding the Corps and Batteries of British and Native Regiments and also Volunteer Corps are directed to furnish the Inspector-General of Ordnance, annually, on the 1st May, with a statement showing the number of rounds of ball ammunition expended in target practice and field-firing, during the previous year, from the 1st April to 31st March ; the weight of recovered fired bullets for which receipts have been passed by the Ordnance Department to the Corps during the same period ; and the number of lost empty cartridge cases written off charge, during the same period.

Under the authority of the General Officer commanding the district the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Captain Bicknell, R.A., Ordnance Department ; Captain Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry ; Captain Sangster 4th Bombay Rifles ; Sub-Conductor Astwic, Ordnance Deparment ; and Lieutenant Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Lieutenant Goodwin (Military Works Department), Royal Engineers, for six months (from 5th October, 1899), on medical certificate, out of India ; an extension of leave to Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Nelson, Commissariat Department, for six months, on medical certificate ; Conductor Wharton, Ordnance Department, for six months, to 3rd February, on medical certificate, pending retirement ; Conductor Edwards, Ordnance Department, for 6 months, to 3rd February, on medical c[ertificate] ; Major Forbes, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for two months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India ; Captain Talbot, 7th Bombay Lancers, for 14 days, on private affairs ; Captain Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, for two days, on private affairs ; and Lieutenant Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for six months, on medical certificate.

How to distinguish between a good book and a bad book was the theme of a lecture delivered last week by Mr. Agustine Birrell at Edinburgh. He was followed by Lord Rosebery, and the report of the lecture was condensed into ten or a dozen lines, so that one could only make from Lord Rosebery's comments a guess at the conclusion of the lecturer. That one must read the masters seems to have been one rule. Very good. Many of us have given and received the same advice.. But without referring to Mr. Birrell's lecture, not heard and not repotted, one asks, to begin with, what is meant by a "good" book, and the answer indicates the way to distinguish good from bad in books. Obviously a book which carries out the intentions of the author is so far "good." He had a thing to say. Has he said it? He had a story to tell. Has he told it? If he has carried out his intention, which is not always the case, the question follows as to his methods. Has he said what he desired to say convincingly? Has he delivered his method so that it shall be impressed upon his readers? If he has had a story to tell, are his characters clear and distinct? Do they play their parts naturally? Is the sequence of events real? Is the presentation of the scenes dramatic? Is there a just proportion in the various parts? Does the dialogue advance his story and illustrate the characters? The answers to these questions will certainly determine whether a book is good or not. In other words, if I were to lecture on this subject, I should advise the reader to learn to construct for himself such a list of questions as the above. They will become his canons of criticism. He can then, if he pleases, apply these canons not only to the books, but to the reviews and criticisms of books in the papers, an operation which will prove agreeable and instructive. The question of style is really contained in the questions I have suggested above, because persuasion attractiveness, picturesqueness, emotions of all kinds, are destroyed by vulgarity, coarseness, or feebleness. He who aspires to distinguish good from bad in literature aspires to become a critic ; no one can become a critic without learning, or forming, canons of criticism. At the same time the scholar will apply his canons unconsciously ; his mind asks and answers the questions as he reads ; long before he lays down the book he has formed his judgment. Now, since to become a scholar it is necessary to follow Mr. Birrell's golden rule, to read the masters, my own method has at least the merit of agreeing with his.

I have read Miss Margaret Bateson's essay on climbing with much interest, for the simple reason that I hate climbing and mountaineering of all kinds ; that I always want to fall over a high place ; and that climbing has been from time to time thrust upon me. Not of late years. I can now gaze upwards at the Matter-horn without the least curiosity to find out how the world looks from that elevation ; and I can acknowledge without a blush that I have no ambition—not the least ambition—to venture on those icy slopes. I think that the steady upward plod, even of getting up a grassy slope, is the most wearisome of all forms of exercise. For my own part I love walking—on a level—because one loses the sense of exercise in thought. Walking also helps on a novel ; while the feet tramp on the persons of the story are busy in the brain working out their destiny ; the milestones are passed unconsciously ; one returns having taken the best kind of exercise possible combined with a clearer vision of the imaginary group. But to plod up the side of a huge mountain for hours, and to pretend to enjoy it ! Why, every step is a conscious step—one can think of nothing else ; it maddens one to try meditation or imagination ; presently one drops into the resignation of hopelessness. All the preceding part of one's life has been a dream. The only reality is this : we shall go on, for ever and for ever "in sæcula sæculorum," plodding up the side of this everlasting mountain. Sisyphus rolled his wheel up the hill, but it rolled down again ; he had at least the rapture of going down after it. If I had been Rhadamanthus, I would have made Sisyphus roll that wheel up hill without any respite.

Once I was sojourning in a land which bristled with peaks. They were stony peaks, with precipices and saddlebacks and every convenience for the Intrepid One. One peak especially attracted him. It had a head and shoulders ; you could only get on the shoulder by bestriding a narrow saddleback, with a thousand feet sheer down on either side. Then you climbed a pole, and so you got to the shoulder. The only way to reach the top of the head was to get a rope tied round your waist, and so, held by your companions, to lean back over the precipice, throw a string with a stone at the end over the head and to draw over a rope ladder. I have watched the proceedings from a perfectly safe place below, and in imagination I bestrode the narrow saddle of rock ; in imagination I rolled off and tumbled like Vulcan down, down, down, for nine days and nine nights. In imagination I leaned back, and in imagination fell over, and never for one moment had I the least desire to realise, except in imagination, the terrors of that ascent.

On another occasion I did actually climb to the very top of a mountain 11,000 feet high. Yes, I qualified for the Alpine Club, for which I believe no achievement of less than 11,000 feet is admitted in a candidate. It was a very big job. We took with us a guide and half a dozen coolies, carrying provisions for three days. I knew that it was going to be a horribly steep ascent, and I cannot imagine how I consented to join in the adventure, more perilous to me than any of those undertaken by Sir Galahad. Therefore, you may picture to yourselves my unspeakable joy when a mist, a thick white mist, descended upon the side of that mountain and hid its precipices and bare crags and threatening ledges, and stayed there the whole day long. I got up that mountain simply because I could not see more than six feet ahead. We climbed from the dawn of day till eve ; we skirted no one knows how many precipices ; we braved I know not what perilous passages ; suffice it to say that the day was longer than I could have believed possible ; that I was conscious of each footstep and of nothing more ; that there were trees here and there which caused tears of gratitude in thinking of a roll over. We reached at last the cave where we were to sleep ; it was a cave with a large mouth, and in the night the moon looked in and laughed. "Was it really worth while," she said, "to take all this trouble, when, down below, there was your lovely white bed with its mosquito curtain ?" The next day was spent in marching along a plateau, with plenty of room between the precipices, to the top. The third day, on which we were to descend, behold ! the mist had cleared off, and the awful way by which we had come was revealed to view. I declined absolutely to go back that way. I preferred a two days' round, even though we ran short at dinner.

I have been reading a chapter proferssing to be an account of the Church of England in the eighteenth century. It is very easy to make out a case against the religious tone of the country during that century, though the exaggerations have been sometimes ludicrous ; and it is absurd to speak of the century as if it continued of one colour, so to speak, from beginning to end. The religious tone, the religious ideal, of the country at the end of the century was quite unlike those of the middle or of the beginning. In the early years an avowed atheism was common among the higher classes. But they lived apart ; and atheism was not even known among the middle class or the towns. Then my author makes a great fuss over certain externals. The churches were neglected, he says. Not in the towns ; not in London. The chancel was hidden by the "three decker," generally, he says, a tumble-down edifice. In the towns, on the contrary, it was a solid piece of work and often adorned with magnificent carvings. There were pews in the chancel ; the church was disfigured by a gallery. Well ; but the people had their own views, just as we have ; the chancel was hidden by the pulpit because they did not wish to see the chancel ; there were pews in the chancel because they saw no reason why there should not be pews anywhere in the church ; the gallery was built for the better sort, because it was the fashion of the time for the better sort to sit apart. In a word, their idea of church service was to go to church in order to hear the sermon. If we remember that we shall not trouble our heads much about the chancel. Things were pretty bad here and there in the country in London there were daily services in most of the churches ; the service was conducted with decorum ; the churches were "beautified" according to the light of the time. What will they say in the year 2,000 about our church decoration ? The people attended church regularly, and the city clergy were scholars, full of Greek and Hebrew and Theology.

In another place, as they say in the House of Commons, I have been considering the subject of criticism with reference to the people criticised. Do they like the process ? Do they welcome the paper which sums up their last performance and assigns to them their own place—always lower than their own vast majority. Again, those persons whose work … the lines of imagination, or of science, or of history, or of education, or of travel—in fact, the great bulk of literary folk—do not read or regard at all critical "essays," or "appreciations," or "studies," in connection, that is, with their own work. These things are written for the student or the browser in literature, and mainly for the browser, who is often far more literary than the poet or the dramatist. But for a Literary Year Book the critical chapters are not wanted and will certainly be out of place. How would it be, however, to have a Literary Year Book compiled especially for the student and the browser ? This might be filled with critism—the more the better. Writers would understand that they were not expected to buy it, and so we should all be happy.

Here is a new book which challenges attention on the (advertised) ground that it has become in the United States as great a success as "Trilby." There are 310,000 copies in circulation across the Atlantic, and I hear that everybody is reading it. Now a book which appeals to so enormous an audience must be read, if only to find out what are the qualities which have made it so successful. If we allow only ten readers to each book, we have over 3,000,000 readers in the Atates alone. Since it will be in demand at every free library, we may well credit each book with twenty readers, which gives us six millions, without counting the readers it will obtain in this empire. The book is called "David Harum." It is the study of a single character ; that is to say, there are other characters, and they are all clear and well defined, but the book will be read for the sake of a single character. It is drawn with an apparant artlessness which is in reality the finest art. It is a portrait, one of those portraits whose very soul lies in the face, in the eyes, in the pose. He is, moreover, if not a new type, an unexpected variant of an old type—that of the self-made American ; the unpolished man of kindly heart and high principle ; the man who has eyes to see and a head to understand. In David Harum the world has found a new friend and a trusty friend, one more of the many true friends whom novelists have given us. Most unhappily, the author has not lived to enjoy his own success, he died—the man of one book—while his sheets were still in the press. Go to your library, dear reader, and put your name down for the book.

My difficulty about the undergraduate's "fountains and seed" remains unanswered. One correspondent suggests a bird cage, and calls attention to the fact that the glass containing water for the bird is called a "fountain," and that birds eat seed. By all means ; but were these glasses called "fountains" 100 years ago ? And did the undergraduate break a glass every other day ? And could he possibly spend 25s. in four weeks on seed for a bird and glasses for the cage ? Or did undergraduates at any time ever keep birds in their rooms ? I do not think so. Here and there may have been found one, but a fatal objection to the practice is that the undergraduate is only in residence half the year. What becomes of the bird during the other half ? Another correspondent suggests cake. It is a vague surmise. Perhaps he is right. As regards the sand, I am reminded that sand was used for blotting purposes. But my undergraduate bought sand twice in the term and apparently in larger quantities than would be wanted for his inkstand. Floors were certainly sanded, and the rooms of the average undergraduate were not, as a general rule, too luxuriously furnished.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Three months hard labour is a sufficiently serious punishment, usually reserved for felons, and these generally of a bad class. When therefore one finds this sentence inflicted on a cyclist, and this for running down a pedestrian, one feels at once that the case must have afforded a very gross evidence of negligence. It comes as a shock to wheelmen as this is the very first case where a cyclist has caused an accident through careless riding or riding in contravention of the law, where criminal proceedings have been instituted and prosecuted to conviction and penal sentence. Only recently, a cyclist was found actually guilty of manslaughter, but he was only bound over, with a warning to keep the peace. But the Liverpool cyclist who was the recipient of the severe sentence in question only injured his victim. We are without particulars, so cannot say how far the punishment was merited. At any rate, the fact that the law has this reserve power to treat a wheelman as a criminal offender who wilfully disregards the usual obligations of the road, should act a salutary warning to those inconsiderate wheelmen who rush helter-skelter, quite heedless of consequences.

The revocation of the muzzling order in London and the Metropolitan area is not viewed as an unmixed blessing by cyclists. For just upon two years riders have enjoyed a certain measure of immunity from snapping curs who were wont to leap up and snarl at the rider. Now that all London's canines are abroad, luxuriating in the first throes of a long witheld liberty, our public highways are rendered a veritable "via crucis" for wheelmen. The fact that many dog-owners had arranged to keep their dogs at home in confinement, so long as the muzzling order lasted, has turned upon the streets a pack of untaught illconditioned tykes, who in their wild glee at seeing the world beyond the paternal back-yard, dash promiscuously upon the highways and gambol playfully in front of the rider. Certain dogs seem to be aware intutively of the cyclist's helplessness, and consequently take a quite fiendish delight in walzing and prancing in front of a machine running at sixteen miles an hour. Of course, in theory, the rider's duty is simple : it is to run over that dog and convert him into potential sausage-meat. But in practice, to run over a big rough-coated retriever requires nerve quite out of the ordinary.

As an evidence of the patriotism of cyclist as a body, the Stanley Club smoker should cause all votaries of the wheel to feel proud of the pastime and its followers. It has long been known that wheelmen, as a rule, were a sympathetic, large-hearted body, and this fact has often been exploited with pleasing results by those anxious to enlist good workers and money-givers in the sacred cause of charity. Hence it is that even benighted Kingstone, in Surrey, a district which bears an evil name by reason of the persistent cyclist persecution which has made it notorious, does not fail to avail itself of an annual cycling carnival to increase the funds of local charities. But the annual Stanley smoking concert, which is the customary prelude to the Stanley Show, affords a more public opportunity to demonstrate of what stuff cyclists are made. Two thousand one hundred shillings—one hundred golden guineas—collected in the hall for the widows and orphans of those who are finding a soldier's grave in South Africa, is a sterling evidence of the good nature of those of the cult of the wheel. A wave of patriotic enthusiasm passed over the audience, and the cheery shouts and deep-throated notes with which Britain's war songs were hurled forth was good to hear.

One of the most important deputations which has ever represented cyclists, recently waited upon the managers of the railway clearing house at Euston. Its object was to bring forcibly before the railway companies the wrongs of cyclists in respect of the transit of their machines by railway. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., who possesses many of the fighting proclivities of his famous father, introduced the cyclist representatives. He stated the catalogue or complaints and demands for the more generous and enlightened treatment of cyclists, whose machines have to be committed to the tender mercies of the railway van, with which all wheelmen are familiar. The demand was for a cheaper means of conveyance and greater care of cycles whilst *in transitu*. Many able and influential Members of Parliament signified their sympathy with the cause, and, in the result, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Geo. H. Turner, the general manager of the Midland Railway Company, promised that the matters brought forward should have serious and sympathetic attention. There seems good cause to believe that the railway companies are now beginning to perceive that the reasonable demands of an ever-increasing body of wheelmen will not be denied.

A week from now and London will be in the throes of the Shows. At both the National and the Stanley the finishing touches are being applied before the curtain is rung up. The great annual Stanley smoking concert has been held, and later on a lunch and formal opening by Sir Albert Rollit, M. P., will inaugurate his sixth year of performing the ceremony of declaring the Stanley open. At the National Show at Sydenham, a dinner is the prelude to the opening. Beyond a variety of free-wheel gears and various kinds of brakes, there will be nothing in particular to mark the closing exhibitions of the nineteenth century. There will, however, be a largely increased show of motors, and this branch of British industry certainly seems to be waking up.

The heavy rains that have fallen recently have for the time quite broken up cycling, as the roads in the country have been rendered veritable quagmires. It is difficult to say whether it is due to a more robust age or to the greater ease of propulsion of machines under the disadvantages of heavy mudbound roads that winter riding is on the increase. When the roads are hard and dry and the air is crisp and clear, even though cold, many cyclists make the most of the two or three hours which intervene between quitting work and bedtime, to get a run into the country. Among these hardy beings ladies are well to the fore.

All the important performances accomplished on the European race paths during the season of 1899 stand to the credit of Dunlop tyres.

… entering the P. and O. … in 1860. He represented the co… years in Shanghai. He has been managing director of the Line for many years, and its present prosperous and influential position is largely due to his energy and tact, and his death is a great loss to the Company. Mr. Barnes was also managing director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the office of the Bombay Branch was also partially closed yesterday.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

It is notified for information that the B. I. steamer Palamcotta has been charactered as a transport to convey the Details of units of the Indian Contingent to South Africa and will sail from the jetty shed, Prince's Dock, Bombay, on the 8th instant. The details will be brought to the Prince's Dock as follows :—5th Dragoon Guards, 1 officer, 72 men, 5 horses ; 9th Lancers, 1 officer, 24 men, 20 horses ; 1st Devon Regiment, 107 men ; 1st Gloucester Regiment 56 men ; 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1 officer 77 men ; 2nd Gordon Highlanders 123 men. The above in a special train leaving Deolali 20-30 o'clock on the evening of the 7th December and arriving at the Prince's Dock at 5 a.m., (local time) on the 8th idem. 21st Battery, R. F. Artillery, 6 men ; 19th Hussars, 69 men and 15 horses will leave Wadi, at 1-50 a.m., on the 7th December in a special train which will arrive at Prince's Dock at 5-55 (local time) on the following day. 42nd Battery, R. F. Artillery, 12 men and 53rd Battery, R. F. Artillery, 13 men will arrive by passenger trains and be attached to the Colaba Depot and sent complete with any other details for South Africa at 6-30 a. m. on the 8th December to the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock for embarkation.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, 29th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from the Maharaja Scindia at 11 a.m. His Highness drove up in full state, with outrunners carrying gold and silver tiger heads, and escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers. Lady Curzon, with Mrs. Barr and Captain Marker, visited the Girls' School, which has been named after the Maharani, who takes the greatest interest in it. There are 400 girls in the school, and after singing an ode of welcome they performed several exercises. Lady Curzon was much pleased with all she saw. Afterwards she conversed with the Maharani behind a screen. His Excellency the Viceroy at 3 p.m. returned the visit of the Maharaja. The streets were lined with the State troops. The Maharaja met the Viceroy at the bottom of the large Durbar hall, and escorted him up the centre. Some 300 people were present, including several ladies from the guest camp. When the Viceroy was seated several dancing girls appeared and danced in front to the strains of music. Colonel Pears then introduced the Chief Sardars, and after *pan* and *attar* had been distributed, the Viceroy left. Subsequently the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party visited the old Fort, and were met by the Maharaja Scindia, who conducted the party to the top, a height of several hundred feet. British troops occupied this Fort thirteen years ago, and the barracks, etc., are all in good condition. The Viceroy was much interested in all he saw. There are several old Jain temples and statues of Buddha carved out of the rock, one being 57 feet high. From the top of the Fort a splendid view was obtained. The Maharaja also has search light which works at night, rather astonishing the horses of the escort when turned suddenly on their lines. His Excellency the Viceroy returned at 6-30 p.m. In the evening there was a State Banquet at which the Maharaja proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon —*Pioneer*.

PROFESSOR LADD'S LECTURE.

On Thursday afternoon there was a well attended and representative gathering at the Convocation Hall of the University to hear Professor Ladd's first lecture on the Philosophy of Mind.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University presided, and in a few words introduced the learned lecturer.

Professor Ladd introduced his subject by saying that for centuries men have observed with interest, and more or less accurately, the phenomena of their own mental life ; and have thereby been led to speculate, and to form opinion as to the nature of the subject of these phenomena. Herein are the sources, much mingled and hardly separable, of psychology as a so-called science, psychology as a philosophy of mind ; and these are the two closely allied yet not identical aspects of the subject to be considered in the first two lectures.

The facts which psychology submits to scientific treatment may be conveniently divided into two classes, which must always be considered in their connections. In the first class we have those facts of ordinary human consciousness, which, as known at first hand, are for every man the facts of his own consciousness. From the very nature of these facts there follow very important consequences as to method and aim, because facts such as these must be *interpreted* before they can be scientifically treated, and also because they are of a complicated and evanescent character, and have to be taken and considered only when already far removed from their genesis and earlier stages of development. But whatever the difficulty, the facts of ordinary human consciousness, faithfully described, are the data to which this science must return again and again, and to give the complete explanation of them it must summon all the resources of modern investigation. In the second class we have the objective facts which are the *signs* and *conditions* of facts of conscious life. If psychology is to be a science it must have some universality ; it cannot be a merely biographical. It must work upon something more than the faithful description of any single individual's conscious life. Hence the signs which other men give (by motion or physical change) of their own conscious states must be observed by the psychologist and interpreted into resembing conscious states of his own. The conditions of conscious states are those changes in things which constitute the antecedents of the environment of our changes in the so-called "stream of consciousness."

It must be noted that these facts of consciousness cannot be regarded as so many separate and real existances to be divided into species or analysed into factors. In each of these facts there is usually a very great number of factors inseparably blended, and in one and the same process there will be a combination of all the principal characteristic forms of mental impression and mental activity. Every psychic fact is a synthesis of facts more or less perfectly co-ordinated. Nevertheless, sensations, perceptions, impulses, feelings, ideas, memories, imaginations, thoughts, reasoning processes, emotions, sentiments, volitions—these we call psychological facts and we have to consider them *as such*, that is, as processes and activities of conscious life. To treat them scientifically, we have also to consider them in their universal aspects, and as subject to the conditions which determine their genesis and to the laws of their relations and development. The primary and more immediate problem of psychology, then, is to form and develop a science which will reduce to order, classify and explain its own specific facts by establishing the conditions and laws which control them. But in this case, these facts or phenomena are activities or conscious states which have to be referred to a subject, to some being to whom they belong. For example, this series of conscious states belongs to me ; and that series belongs to you or to him ; and from this it follows that the problem of psychology is to understand the *real nature* of mental life as well as the conditions and laws which control it, or more briefly, to determine the nature and laws of the human mind. The attempt to separate these problems has brought about the division between the science of mental consciousness and the philosophy of mind. There is no real mystery in the method of psychology. When we attempt to form a philosophy of mind, our method is that of all philosophy, namely, the method of reflective analysis and speculative synthesis. But in order to get at our facts, when these are facts of our own consciousness, introspection is also a necessary part of our method, for in no other way can we come face to face with our facts as true objects of knowledge. To get at those objective facts which we have already spoken of as signs and conditions several ways are open ; we have the way of experiment, and of statistics which may or may not be obtained by experimentation. Then there is the observation of infant and child life, and the use of the genetic method, there is animal psychology, comparative or race psychology, abnormal or pathological psychology. And in addition to these, in poetry, drama, and novel, we have the artistic delineation of the soul-life of man, to which may be further added the sociological study of human development, and the study of the history of psychological opinion. Psychology is closely connected with several other sciencies. Physics touches it at every point where the changes in our sensory-motor life are dependent upon changes in stimuli such as physics can measure. Physiology of course enters in whenever the functions of the organism are conditions of consciousness ; while Biology is rapidly becoming as much a matter of psychology as of physiology and psychological chemistry. On the other hand, psychology is itself the indispensable introduction to Anthropology, Sociology and Economics, Ethics as distinguished from psychology, and Pedagogy as far as this can be called a science.

Professor G. T. Ladd, D.D., L.L.D., will deliver an address this evening at 8 o'clock at the Baptist Chapel, Belassis Road, under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association. All are cordially invited to attend.

… under … claws of the Famine Monster … every body that these four Gujrat … prants have already witnessed the most revolting deaths from starvation of at least 1,25,000 cattle ! I should be quite glad to be carefully contradicted. There is not a single officer in the State whose interest is as deep as personal and of as long and well-known duration as mine ; but I give to each and all the famine workers in the State the highest credit for doing hard work. I speak just now of our dear and valued bovine species only, who now die at the door of each village, in the fields, by the hedge, or the treek border, in biking up mud, for you can mark the ominous lumps in the entrails in mouthing away at the cheerless, stray dry leaves, in the Binjaris' and the Rabaris' death-struck cavarans hunting after stunted, already-bemunched roots for scores and hundreds of miles. Of the balance of 16,75,000 still surviving there must now be fully 12 lakhs of cattle in the grip of a daily starvation, whose career in each individual case is now shortened to between one and three months. I again say I should like to be carefully contradicted ; and the position must be faced. I beg you to publish this letter for the benefit of all India to enable every affected centre to realise beforehand the exact situation.

(*a*) In the majority of cases no *taggavi*, nor special grass sales could save the cattle, both being now inadequate, the time once indicated having been lost. (*b*) The State should instantly remove, at its own expense, throughout the starving cattle to Songhud Vihara and other foreign and domestic jungles, in foreign cases necessary fees being paid. (*c*) Immediate field employment and excavation of temporary wells to secure food and fodder. (*d*) Delivery of grass in villages where operations (*c*) are more feasible than (*b*). (*e*.) Prompt institution of cattle saving companies, from whom both the Government and the farmers might purchase the cattle under certain terms and concessions when the drought expires. (*f*) Special railway days and rates to be set apart for lifting cattle and pressed fodder to long distances. (*g*) Rigid prevention of maraudary and slaughter of cattle for extracting and selling flesh, lard, skin, bones, etc. (*h*) Rapid detection and prevention of sales to butchers and grocers in towns, and out in the country, the surreptitious massacre of the cattle resulting in fat profits to the former, which is simply revolting ! Just conceive, Sir, the heinousness of this slaughter of the dumb, while it struggles for a mouthful of water, or a blade of grass ! If proper effort is not now made, the loss to the State for the next five or ten years will be terrible. That blow should be warded off by saving almost the whole cattle and giving them away as taggavi or in other practicable ways as individual cases may suggest just when the husbandry find themselves living—to turn the plough again. It is sad to find millions of ryots helpless to save the cattle, who are allowed to die without being removed from the scenes of starvation or otherwise saved. The ryot, who himself, can't find meals for days together, let the cattle go, which after a weak-kneed vain roam return to his door shaking horns for fodder and water. Time and space lost in starvation is sure extinction of everything. All money spent could be recovered from the ryots, while the water-works in the forests or the country would be invaluable ever afterwards. I shall not speak as regards the pecuniary resources to meet this grand and noble call from the House of God, for these I could show to be quite equal to the solemn obligation that has been tolling aloud since August last ! Allow me to have this letter taken generally for all affected parts of India, if you please.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, November 29.

THE BOMBAY DROWNING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly print the following in your next issue ? :—

Miss Chapman, who was matron of this school, came out from England in October, 1896, for a period of three years—having completed that term, she was returning to her friends in England, and was looking forward with great pleasure to spending Christmas once more in her own country.

She was a thoroughly good woman, and was in perfect possession of her senses when she left. She came to say good-bye, the evening she left Poona and seemed very bright and happy.

Miss Chapman was about 33 years of age, she left my service on the 31st October.—Yours, &c.,

F. SORABJEE,
Principal, V. H. School.

Victoria H. School, Nov. 30.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L Parfitt, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

Adams Mr
Anderson Lt Col C A Mrs and infant 2 children and nurse
Austin Miss E
Alexander Lieut A V
Alexander Mrs
Allen Mr A S
Archibald Mr W
Assumal Mr T
Blanchard Mrs
Barrow Mrs and two children
Blyth Major F A
Blyth Mrs and 2 infants
Bewsher Mrs J C
Browne Mr R A Mant Col
Browne Miss
Carmichael Col and Mrs J C G
Cornall Miss
Coleman Mrs
Cable Mrs
Clothier Col B F
Coleman Major A
Courneuve Mr and Mrs de La
Donaldson Lt J W E Mrs and child
Dady Mr
Deedes Mr W G
Davey Mr W H
Douglas Mr C
Douglas Mr C
Emerson Mr T
Emerson Mr T
Evans Mr W J
Edwards Cauptar R M
Fraser Capt F J
Ferguson Lieut A C
Fitch Mr C
Fowler Miss
Gore Mrs H
Gillens Rev F C
Gwatkin Mrs
Gibbard Mrs T W
Hitchins Mrs C M
Hunter Mr J G
Hearle Mr N
Hearle Mrs and 3 children
Hewitt Mrs J S 2 children and infant
Hutchinson Mrs J
Home Rev and Mrs P D
Hooper Mr F E
Higgins Miss
Jolly Mr and Mrs and infant
Jukes Rev Dr A
Jukes Mrs
Ker Mr and Mrs A M
Kelly Mrs Arthur
Kraufman Mr and Mrs
Kennedy Mr and Mrs J
Lavers Mr M G
Lewis Mr W R
Luxmore Mr and Mrs C T P
Luxmore Miss
Lyon Mr A W S
Lambe Mr W P
Lane Lt W S
Marsland Mr F
Manley Lt G
McCracken Mrs D and child
Mawson Mr and Mrs O
Marten Mrs and infant
McLachlan Major A
Macpherson Lieut-Col and Mrs J
Macpherson Lieut-Col and Mrs A K
McUrie Mr
Mason Major S M
Martin Col A R
Nuttall Mr
O'Donnell Miss
Oram Mr W R
Oz ard Capt
Peterson Mrs
Peterson Miss
Parkingson Lt and Mrs infant and 3 children
Pelle Miss child infant and nurse
Prisk Mr T W
Paton Mrs Noel
Rivaz Hon Mr and Mrs C M I C S
Richardson Mrs and infant
Radford Mr A T
Reynold Mrs G
Rae Mr A
Steel Mr Harold
Smith Mr J
Searle Capt C T A
Searle Mrs and 2 infants
Sowman Mr George
Stone Mr W
Smith Miss E C A
Sheridan Mr C C
Smith Mr Stanley
Treasurywala Miss A J
Thakman Mr Isaac E
Tupper Mrs
Thibont Mr A
Thibont Mr J
Toon Mrs Chan
Tupper two Misses
Trever Mrs
Thornton Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Temple Mr J H
Uren Mr C
Udhavdas Mr K
Vanes Miss M E
Walker Miss
Webb Mr John
Willis Miss C M
West Mrs C H and child
Wingfield Mrs and two infts
Wybrants Mr
Wood Mr J H

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously advised......	8,058	12
Zemindar of Karupanu	235	0
A Native Gentleman......	100	0
C G Spencer, Esq......	35	0
C Burn Murdoch, Esq......	15	0
Mrs H C King	50	0
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.	1,000	0
Major G. Davidson, R. E.	250	0
G. H. Townsend, Esq.	100	0
C. W. W. Carbery, Esq.	20	0
J. M. Dick, Esq.	50	0
Turton Smith, Esq......	50	0
H. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir	2,000	0
Their Highnesses The (2) Maharanees of Bikanir	1,000	0
G. D. Marston, Esq.	30	0
R. Ross, Esq......	50	0
A. N. Other	30	0
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	500	0
Dr. E. J. Lawder	100	0
F. G. Dumayne, Esq......	75	0
Total Rs.	13,745	12

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1899.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	..	...	...	...	...
Suez	1	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st December, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	1
„ Karachi	0	27	...	2
„ Madras......	1	39	...	1

… on the driving-seat. With a … whirr of wheels we rushed at a … harshly, the tall grass went down under the pounding feet while behind four galloping horses the waggon with the gang-plough, was hustled down the hollow like a field-gun going into action. The western settlers travel by compass, straight across deep-sunk ravines or through the scattered woods. So amid a smashing of branches, yells of warning rang out ahead, and I saw the gang-plough waggon hurled head-long at a birch wood, and held on tighter, knowing I should witness an exhibition of reckless horsemanship.... Somehow we came out safely and saw much nearer than we liked a broad crimson crescent, perhaps eight hundred yards from wing to wing, rolling leisurely, but irresistibly along, licking up the prairie grass under a cloud of sparks. The pace further increased, though that seemed impossible, for it was above all things desirable that we should reach the threatened homestead well before the fire arrived, and disregarding the risk of badger-holes, we thundered on in a mad race across the dim prairie. .

I found myself holding the heads of a straggling team, while a man was busy in an apparently hopeless attempt to harness them to a plough. At intervals he reviled me for unhandiness until it seemed he should have finished, when I struck the nearest horse and we started suddenly on a fierce race with destruction. . . . If we could plough so many furrows across its pathway the fresh mould might turn the fire aside. If not Ingram's homestead would assuredly go up in smoke, and that roaring line of fire seemed ominously near. But the prairie soil crackled under the cutting share, and I strove to check the horses from bolting incontinently into the tall wheat, until it was time to swing the plough at the end of the furrow. We did it with difficulty. Then I glanced up to windward, and saw a rolling red wave, now rising, now falling, move towards us. . . . Before we had turned half that furrow wreaths of hot smoke blew in our faces. There were better teams doing similar work, and I could hear the hoofs of the horses drawing the gang-plough tear up the virgin sod, and the matted roots parting under the parallel shares, . . . Single teams also met us working the opposite way, and then the matter ended so far as we were concerned, for a rush of hot air scorched our faces, and folds of acrid smoke blotted out everything. Thereupon the team went mad altogether, and I was left sitting stamped upon and choking in the smoke, while with upset plough and its holder trailing behind together, they vanished completely. . . .

We had commenced another phase of the battle. The line spread out extending for attack, and men waited quietly with armfuls of wet sacking, while waves of intense heat beat on their dripping faces. . . The flaming crescent rolled right up to us. How high it was I could not say. It seemed twenty feet, but was probably six. It checked at the first furrow, and roaring fiercely, stretched forth little red feelers to catch the tufts of grass between. . . . Then with swinging wet grain bags the men fell upon it, stamping, smiting, and shouting like beings of another world, with dense smoke swirling round them and red sparks overhead. . . . Then, while garments smouldered, a half-breathless roar of triumph ran along the line, for two divided walls of fire rolled on across the prairie, leaving Ingram's homestead unscathed between."

This is the kind of work that has to be done where strong pioneers breast the tide of life. Another year, driving back from a neighbour's, thirty miles away, a hailstorm overtook the three ranchers. They had enough to do to find shelter against its fury. While driving they had been calculating the value of their fine wheat crop, and building high hopes on the profits. The hail-storm past, they started again for home.

"Crossing a rise, beyond which our holding lay, the bronze pallor in Charlie's face, and he stood up, saying hoarsely, 'Good Lord, look at the wheat !'

A numb sickness, mingled with a sense of cold fury, which, too many poor mortals know, came upon me, for there was only ruin where the wheat had been. A battery of field guns driven through and through it could not have done half that damage. Broad swaths of half-hardened stems had been cut down as by a scythe. Green blades and swelling ears lay beaten into ribands and partly buried in the steaming earth, while as if in grim irony, one tiny corner had been left untouched."

This ruined the partners, and they had to start again at other work. The writer easily contrives to place before the reader a vivid picture of the struggles of those who leave the old crowded paths to carve out life in a new country where all must be self-supporting and self-reliant in every sense of the words.

The Little Novice, by Alix King : (Cassell's Colonial Library).—This story covers a period of about twenty-six years, bringing the heroine from India at the age of 12 with her younger sister to a convent in Paris, to be educated. She makes up her mind, when she is educated, chiefly because her father dies, to remain in the convent as a nun, and spends three years in learning how to live out of the world. Her mother then marries again and soon loses all her money, so Muriel le Mesurier sees that she must give up her idea of conventual life, and act the part of a mother to her sister who means to take up singing as a profession. They leave the convent and settle at Geneva, near their guardian, Muriel having a small income of her own, sufficient for herself and sister. In Geneva she meets a young doctor, falls in love with him, and they are engaged. The same day her sister has a serious accident, which brings about such a change in the mind of Muriel that she declines to fulfil her engagement to marry the man of her choice, and resolves to become a doctor. In carrying out her determination she suffers terribly, being bereft of all that makes life possible, and of her own will rejecting the one comfort she longs for. Years pass, and though her talents and her perseverance gain for her fame and name, she is but a sorry spectacle as far as happiness is concerned. The story is long, covering, as its does, so many years, and seems to be the work of a well-intentioned apprentice hand. Bringing a little novice out into the rough world, and setting her to battle in a cause that was then a trying one, needing courage and talent above the average, was a good central idea. But the author has not yet learned to prune. The development of the young innocent girl, utterly unversed in the ways of the world, into the successful doctor, calm and undisturbed by the currents of trouble and difficult cases in which her days glide on, is, however, well worked out. Whether she ever reaches the haven that her woman's heart really desires to anchor in is the main point of interest in the story and the solution is so repeatedly deferred that the patience of the reader is somewhat tried.

The Desire of Men, by L. S. Meade (George Bell and Sons, London and Bombay).—This is one of the stories of occult endeavour to prolong life and to endow old men with youth and health, to turn back the clock of time and mortality in fact. Though we know it is an impossible thing to do, we watch the process with interest ; the seventy-five-year old man becomes rapidly young, and younger. The system is not simple, nor is the old man's youth self-supporting. His granddaughter, who is young, beautiful, sympathetic and highly strung, is made through mesmerism to impart to her grandfather some of her vitality. His gain, however, does her so much injury that her life is in danger, and the process has to cease, another is tried, but again she must come to the rescue. The prime mover of the plan is determined to bring the system to perfection for the benefit of the human race at whatever cost to the individual, and like all too rigid lovers of theories and systems, he oversteps the limits of human endurance. The story does not carry the reader too far up mesmeric heights. It certainly does not err on the side of solidity, for the characters take the very slightest hold on one's interest which is all centered in the effort of Jellybrand to confer eternal youth on very indifferent people.

The "Golden Penny" Christmas number is a most extravagant pennyworth. The stories are numerous and good. John Strange Winter, Grant Allen, C. F. Bailey, Captain Peacock, George R. Sims, Tissot, Ben Bolt, Arthur H. Henderson, A. R. B. Munro, Helen A. Cousins, E. M. Bredin, Hamilton Rae, and others have contributed interesting stories, all well illustrated. There are several puzzles with ample prizes, aggregating over £50 and a good margin of time in which to work them out. The "Golden Penny" justifies its name in this Christmas edition without stint.

The "Graphic" Christmas number is full of entertaining stories by good writers, F. F. Moore, Eden Philpotts, Catherine Adams, Bret Harte, Edward Fraser, Morley Roberts, with, besides, a fine collection of amusingly illustrated adventures in verse. The number is full value for a shilling in its pictures and letterpress.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division on Tuesday concluded the hearing of the charges against seventeen men in the Karen Police Battalion for participation in the recent disturbance at Monywa. Four were found guilty of mutiny and sentenced to ten years' and two were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Eleven of the accused, including three Karen officers, were acquitted.

...to the point selected for ...ation—an event which might lead to the ...re away being beaten in detail. If we look at the map of South Africa we will see that local conditions favour Napoleon's rather than Moltke's methods, at any rate at the commencement of the campaign. The railway from De Aar to Stormberg, points about 150 miles apart, runs, roughly speaking parallel to and about some sixty miles from the Free State frontier as defined by the Orange River, now reported to be in flood. The army disposed along this line, each division fed by separate lines of rail to its port of disembarkation, can be concentrated at any point in this line more rapidly than the Boer army, necessarily dispersed to watch the frontier and for purposes of supply, and without any assistance from railways can be assembled to meet it. Hence we may assume that Napoleon's strategy will be adopted, though the actual passing of the Army over the wide and rapid current of the Orange River, all bridges but that at Orange River station having been destroyed by the enemy, will necessitate elaborate preparations in view of the limited pontoon equipment with the Army.

The frontier once crossed, whether with or without fighting, a certain amount of dispersion will again be necessary to avoid unduly lengthening our marching columns, and the mounted troops will have to be spread out to cover the front, so as to allow of a second concentration being made wherever the proximity of the enemy renders a battle probable.

But it may be asked, how is it that the disadvantages of marching in the fashion suggested, on several parallel roads, with the consequent liability to being beaten in detail before support from another column can arrive, can outweigh the very obvious advantage of moving concentrated in one column and along one road? The answer to this is that a force of the strength of the Army Corps now on its way to South Africa, if marching on one road, would occupy no less than some twelve miles of road, without including the enormous additional space required by the ammunition and supply columns. In other words, this means that a day's march would practically separate the advanced troops from those in rear of the column, the effect of which would be that it would be quite possible for the head to receive a severe blow before the troops in rear could arrive to their support; while, if desired to deploy into line of battle to assail a prepared position, at least a day would be consumed in the operation.

These disadvantages, quite apart from the very serious difficulties which would be involved in feeding such an enormous force along one road, difficulties which will be further explained in a subsequent article, are quite sufficient to outweigh any advantages arising from the fact that the troops would be concentrated within the grasp of one commander.

But to benefit by the advantages of moving on separate roads, with a view to quickly concentrating in the required direction when the enemy is met with a very thorough training and organisation of the staff is necessary. The staff of an army may be likened to the nerves, which, receiving an impulse from the brain (or directing mind of the army) communicates it to the limbs typifying the various units into which the great force is divided.

With a view to simplifying this transmission of orders from a central authority, delegation of command to a certain extent is necessary, each unit being provided with its leader and its own staff. Thus we see that the Army Corps itself, or aggregation of minor units, has the officer in supreme command, and a number of officers to assist him, under the title of the Headquarter Staff. The general in supreme command receives from the officer in charge of the Intelligence Department all news bearing upon the operations in hand, so far as the state of the country and operations of the enemy are concerned. Through his Chief Staff Officer he receives communications as to the exact position of all the units of his force, and the numbers of effectives which they can muster for duty; and from the Senior Assistant-Adjutant-General for supply and transport duties he learns the state of the arrangements necessary for victualling the troops and keeping them supplied as they advance.

With these data he can then proceed to draft in outline a plan for the operations of the following day, calling into consultation, if necessary, for topographical details, the D.A.A.G. for Topography, while engineering questions can be discussed with the Chief Engineer—a Major-General of Royal Engineers on the Staff. Before any precise orders can be issued it will usually be necessary to make a number of careful calculations as to the time which will be occupied in moving the troops from their present position to that which they are to occupy—calculations which can be made by some of the D.A.A.G.'s,—and also calculations as to the hours at which the various supply columns will be able, having replenished their stores from the wagons toiling in rear along the lines of communication, to issue fresh supplies to the wagons accompanying the troops. If an action is likely it will also be necessary for the Principal Medical Officer to be consulted as to the position he would recommend for the field hospitals; and if the various columns are to be linked by signalling stations, the Director of Signalling must be informed in order that he can make the necessary arrangements. When all these details have been settled the first draft of orders can then be made, and will usually run somewhat in the following form:

1ST ARMY CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Buller.

(1) The Army will advance to-morrow in the direction of—

(2) The enemy was last heard of at—His patrols have been seen on the line of the—

(3) The Cavalry Division will move to—, starting so as to arrive at—by—p.m. Reports to be sent back every—hours. The—flank to be carefully searched, &c.

(4) The 1st Division will march off at such an hour that it will reach—at—a.m. It will follow the—road.

(5) The 2nd Division will (as above).

(6) The 3rd Division (as above).

(7) The Corps Troops. (This body may be either treated as one unit, and assigned to one road, probably in rear of one of the Divisions, or may be ordered to detach guns, infantry, or other units to one of the Divisions.)

(8) Any orders concerning Supply Columns, or Supply Park, Ammunition Park, &c.

(9) The position of Commander-in-Chief during the coming day's operations. By Order,

Place, date. (Signed) —, Chief Staff Officer.

These orders, when completed, will be dictated by Staff officers to clerks using typewriters, and immediately forwarded either by telegraph, cyclist, or mounted orderly to the various divisions concerned.

Each divisional commander will have meanwhile formulated his own theory as to the nature of the coming day's operations, and will have obtained in advance all the information which will be likely to be of use to him in issuing his own orders to his command.

As soon as the corps orders are received he will immediately, in conjunction with his chief Staff officer, prepare the orders for his division, detailing brigades to furnish advanced and rear guards, fixing the hour at which each brigade will move, and at which the outposts may be withdrawn, and giving orders for the move of the divisional baggage, supply, and ammunition columns.

These orders will be dictated, typewritten in a similar form to that adopted for the corps orders, and distributed, with a copy of the corps orders on which they are based, to the infantry brigades, cavalry, and artillery in his command. The commander of these smaller units will in their turn prepare their orders to meet the situation disclosed in the divisional and corps orders, and the result in the shape of brigade orders will finally reach the commanders of the infantry battalions, cavalry regiments, and artillery batteries, who will finally issue their battalion, regimental, or battery orders for their own units.

The above is quite sufficient to show that the handling of an Army Corps is no simple task, and that any error in calculations or omissions on the part of the officers of the Headquarter Staff are likely to have unfortunate results in dislocating the movements of the unwieldy machine.

The system of orders thus sketched out can only be followed in its entirety when communication between the different units is easy and assured. In other cases, of course, the general idea or intention of officers in chief command can only be briefly indicated, and it is necessary to rely on the skill of subordinate officers to so handle their commands as to lend their aid in working out the plan as a whole.

This routine of preparation and issue of orders can be followed till contact with the enemy is attained, but as the situation consequently develops it may be necessary to issue fresh instructions from time to time, and it is in the rapid preparation and transmission of these orders on the field of battle that the value of a highly-trained and expert staff will become most apparent. Each order must be concise, absolutely clear, and plainly written. Of late a great deal of attention has been paid to these details at the Staff College, and we hope that the benefit which our Staff officers have derived from their training will be clearly shown by the campaign now commencing.—*Westminster Gazette.*

The homing pigeons which have served Sir George White so well since the Ladysmith-Durban telegraph wire was cut are said to be descendants of a few pairs of birds which were imported into Natal fifteen years ago by a Britisher who worked an isolated farm in the Dundee district; being a long way from civilisation, and dependent upon native post-runners, he took up a former bogish hobby, procured his breeding stock in England and started a pigeon post. The loft flourished exceedingly, and its proved utility attracted the attention of men in similar case; and by result a few years saw the establishment of numerous lofts with pigeons trained to fly from all parts to all parts of the country. The valuable services rendered by the Ladysmith pigeon post ought to give an impetus to the business as now encouraged by the naval and military authorities at home.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

...person who in an official ...test of an officer accompanies ...troops on active service; any person accompanying a force on active service holding a pass from the general, entitling him to be treated on the footing of an officer. In this last category would be included newspaper correspondents, sutlers, and camp followers.

THE THREE KINDS OF COURT-MARTIAL.

When a person subject to military law commits an offence, he is taken into military custody, which means arrest in his own quarters or confinement. He must without unnecessary delay be brought before the commanding officer, who, upon investigating the case, may dismiss the charge if he in his discretion thinks it ought not to be proceeded with, or may take steps to bring the offender before a court-martial. Of these there are three kinds: (1) A regimental court-martial, usually convened and confirmed by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment, presided over by an officer not under the rank of captain, composed of at least three officers, and having a maximum power of punishment of forty-two days' imprisonment with hard labour; (2) a district court-martial, usually convened by the general of the district, consisting in the United Kingdom, India, Malta, and Gibraltar of not less than five officers, and elsewhere of not less than three officers, and having a maximum power of punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour; (3) a general court-martial, the only tribunal having authority to try a commissioned officer, and with a power of punishment extending to death or penal servitude; it consists of not less than nine officers in the United Kingdom, India, Malta, and Gibraltar, and of five elsewhere as in Cape Colony. There is another kind of tribunal incidental to service in the field, or where, in the case of an offence against the person or property of an inhabitant, an ordinary court-martial cannot be held, namely, a field general court-martial. This Court may consist of three officers only, and it has the power of sentencing to death. The Army Act prescribes the maximum punishment which may be inflicted in respect of each offence. That of death is incurred by various act of treachery or cowardice before the enemy, or by, when on active service, interfering with or impeding authority, leaving without authority a guard or post, or when on sentry being drunk or sleeping at a post, plundering or committing an offence against the property or person of an inhabitant, intentionally causing false alarms, or deserting. Whether on active service or not, a soldier also becomes liable to the penalty of death who mutinies or incites or connives at a mutiny, who uses or offers violence to or defiantly disobeys the lawful commands of his superior officer when in pursuance of his duty.

OUT WITH BUCEPHALUS.

A SKETCH.

Some weeks passed since I had taken Bucephalus—greatly against his will—to be present at the first day's cubbing of a new season, and the autumn winds and rain had thinned the hedges. Our fine grass country was rapidly becoming rideable: already gaps were appearing in the old places. Another week and we should all cast aside our Bedford cord breeches and butcher boots, and appear in all the glory of "pink."

"Downsell Tower at nine o'clock." Although as yet the meets were not advertised, nobody who was interested had the least difficulty in discovering where they were, and fully seventy riders turned up.

Bucephalus was a little sulky as we rode up the hill. "It's this half-and-half work I don't like," he grumbled. "T'ain't hunting, t'ain't cubbing, t'ain't nothing."

I attempted to argue with him. "You'd never get fit without it—I beg your pardon." Forgetting that he had been clipped only yesterday I had touched him with the spur.

"I'm no circus horse," he replied, when he had finished plunging. "If you do that again, I'll—I'll refuse; I will, straight."

"If you did——" I said.

He gave a sort of equine chuckle. "Have I ever done it? But do keep those things out of my ribs. You're as bad as a Varsity boy on a hireling."

Our friend the Indian colonel caught us up just at the top of the hill, and he seemed very mysterious and very hot.

"Morning," he said, wiping his forehead; "we shall have a run to-day." Coming closer, he bent over and whispered hoarsely in my ear—"He's going to draw my coppice first. There's an old fox there; old, Sir; old as the Devil. If we should happen to find him——." He chuckled so violently that I began to fear that something would give way inside, but fortunately the arrival of the hounds diverted his attention—and he partially recovered.

Just a little sun, just enough to make the dew rise up in small clouds of vapour from the valley. The strong scent of the fir and the pines mingled with the freshness of the morning.

"If we waste much time," the huntsman told us "the sun will get strong, and where's your scent coming from then?" but at this moment the Master appeared, and gave the signal after only the briefest delay.

As we went down through the fields to the coppice, the Colonel, regardless of the fact that his roman-nosed weight-carrier kicked hounds, jogged up to the side of the huntsman.

"T' horse is all right, I hope, Sir?" the man asked him.

"Right as rain," he replied, bursting with importance; but the animal exposed the lie by letting out promptly at the nearest hound. Luckily he missed him, and in return for this effort he was spurred and beaten and pulled about by the angry Colonel until he was a mass of sweat.

"You—ugly—hammer headed son of a cab-horse whack, whack, "I'll te-e-a-ch you to kick hounds." Here the curb was jerked violently. The injured beast reared up, higher and higher, until he almost came over.

Lud! he'll come on the top of me," shouted the Colonel, now thoroughly frightened; but fortunately he dropped the curb, and his mount stood on four feet.

"Serve him quite right," said Bucephalus, "the old man's got hands like feet."

I agreed with him, but he crushed me at once.

"You're not much better. Let down this curb of mine a hole or two."

Now I knew Bucephalus very well, and I was aware that his favourite amusement, whenever his rider, got off, consisted in sidling about and exerting every endeavour to prevent him from mounting.

"If I do, you won't play the fool?"

"No."

"On your honour as a hunter?"

"As a hunter—don't stand here all day.

By the time I had eased it for him the hounds were in the coppice. The Colonel had cunningly obtained permission to gallop up to the far corner, and he stood there motionless, as if carved out of stone. Most of us waited in the road.

"Poo—poo—p-o-o-o! Hei-i-i-gh-up! Hey, in there." The cover was thick, and the huntsman drew it very carefully. At first there was not a whisper, but just as the hounds were well in the middle of it a loud screech from the Colonel told us that the fox had slipped away; in fact, we could just see the brown body lopping across the field. The hounds streamed away to the hollos. Getting on the line, they were over the fence like a flash, and running like smoke. Some idiot had locked the gate of the cover, and the huntsman could not find his place.

"It is a cub! he shouted to the Colonel. Another hollos, louder than the first, was the only reply. The Master galloped up to him full of suspicion. He was not going after an old fox if he could help it. I followed close behind.

"Is it a cub?" he asked.

"Yes" said the Colonel, lying greatly, "a fine cub." Without another word the Master swept past him. "Forward, away! Come on, Giffard. Get out somehow"—this to the huntsman, who was still penned up—"or we shall lose him." Jumping an awkward stile in despair, the huntsman joined us.

"What again!" said Bucephalus, going into his bit; "what a blooming game."

The wily old Colonel had secured a good start by his little manœuvre, and was pounding away in front and cutting out the work in grand style. The Master and the hunt servants knew that the hounds would take some catching, and rode straight. Bucephalus was lying down to his work well, and he got into the second place, but for sometime the Colonel held the lead.

"Let me out," said Bucephalus; "do you think I'm going to be beaten by a red-faced Colonel on a jibbing cab-horse." Taking advantage of an unguarded moment, he took the bit in his teeth and fairly bolted after the hounds.

"Steady, steady; there's a blind ditch here," I told him, for I was now perfectly helpless. But it was no use. In his anxiety to get to the Colonel he took off too soon, and in another moment we were both rolling on the grass.

"You idiot," I said, trying to bend one of my spurs back to its place, "Can't you look where you're going?"

"Get on again, and don't talk." He had been up before I was and stood there, pawing the ground impatiently. We had lost our place, and now found ourselves among the ruck, who were scotching and slipping all over the field. The hounds were still running straight away, and I could see the Colonel out by himself. "This is no game," I said, pulling up in the middle of a field; we shall never catch them." Bucephalus said nothing, but he hung his head down in shame, for he knew that it was his fault. But luck favoured us. With a big swing the hounds turned to the left and commenced to run in a direction almost at right angles to the one in which they had previously been going. Some strands of wire threw the Colonel out, and the rest of his division were in difficulties with a brook. The other horsemen were plodding along in their wake, and for the moment we were alone. They passed us, running mute only four fields ahead. Would they turn again? They did. A yokel who appeared from behind a hedge headed the fox; who immediately made a point for the coppice in which we had found him. What a stroke of luck. A few moments ago

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

...coming at his manger, ...how it's done, then."

F. D.

ABYSSINIA FROM WITHIN.

A SEMI-CIVILISED POTENTATE.

Under the title of "Menelik and his People," a writer in the "Windsor Magazine" gives an interesting picture of Abyssinia and the methods by which its ruler governs his kingdom:—

Here is Menelik of Ethiopia, he says, victor over Italian regiments with Gatling guns and smokeless powder—a homely, pock-marked man, whose skin is black; whose hair is turning white, for he has passed the fifty-year point; massive in chest, strong in tread (though of a clumsy gait), with keen, restless eyes under threatening brows—a warrior in mien and build, as in fact; straight nose and thick lips, sternness of glance, with kindness in the smile, a fighter and a patriarch, a Christian king in Africa.

THE VICTORY OF ADOWA.

The Italians found at Adowa what his soldiers think of rifle balls; saw them come bounding on in the charge, pierced through and through with Mauser bullets, and go on fighting; saw the Emperor himself towards the close rush in, waving his sword, and kill with his own hands. The Abyssinians go into battle with modern rifles, and know how to use them; but in the heat of action their spirit is to throw these down and come at the enemy man to man with sabre and shield. Each one carries on his left arm a convex buckler made of hippopotamus hide, so thick and tough that often a swift-flying projectile is deflected by it. Of 21,000 men, blacks and whites, who fought in this battle on the Italian side about 1,000 escaped, about 3,000 were made prisoners, and the rest were killed.

A SHORT WAY WITH CRIMINALS.

Thieves and criminals are punished in Abyssinia with the approval of all, by the cutting off of a hand or a foot, which is deemed wiser and more humane than casting them into prison. And not only do those condemned to this punishment bear the sabre stroke without flinching, but they hold themselves like graven images while the bleeding stumps are afterwards trust into boiling oil for perfect cauterisation.

REVERENCE FOR LIONS.

The country abounds in lions, both in the desert and on the mountains; but the people dislike to have Europeans hunt them, partly because a lion, when its mate is killed, becomes fierce and thirsts for human blood, partly because the Abyssinians have a superstitious reverence for the lion that amounts almost to worship. When a native makes his way through a region where lions are known to be, he goes forward talking to the invisible animals, assuring them of his profound respect, of his desire to serve them, of his admiration for their courage, for their beauty, and so forth, and humbly begging for safe conduct on his journey. A story is told of a post-carrier who was trotting along across the desert beside his laden camel, when suddenly an immense lion appeared before him. The man prostrated himself in fear, and then, rising timidly again, explained to the lion that he meant no harm, but was only a poor servant carrying letters down to the coast. "See, your honour," he went on, opening one of the mail-bags, "there is nothing here that you want; I have no meat at all, nothing but papers." And the lion, so it is said, having heard the man's story, lifted his nose with an approving sniff and walked off.

THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE.

Full of original ways is Menelik. If a chief has displeased him in some slight manner he calls him to the palace and settles the score at once with a heavy cane. He does not rebuke the offender nor put him to public shame, but in a truly fatherly way gives him a sound beating with his own strong hands, and the chief departs the better for it. Again, instead of getting reports about happenings in the city from his policemen or other subordinates, he finds out what is going on himself with the help of a powerful pair of field-glasses. With these in hand he spends many hours in a tower built for the purpose, from which he can sweep the principal streets and open places. And as the people never know when the Emperor may be watching them, they are careful what they do.

AN UNINVITED VISITOR.

When Monsieur Buffet was in Abyssinia the Emperor had a young pet elephant that was allowed to wander about the city and pick up food as it pleased. This habit of the elephant's gave Monsieur Buffet a fine surprise one evening, and nearly frightened his cook into convulsions, for just as they were about to begin their evening meal, a black form appeared in the doorway of the cabin, and before anyone knew what was happening, everything eatable on the table had disappeared, including a dish of potatoes, an omelet, and an excellent chicken. Having thus satisfied his appetite, the elephant started to withdraw, but could not get through the door for the height of his head, and in his struggles to get out he all but carried off the fragile structure, like a big straw hat resting on his shoulders. When Menelik heard of this adventure he laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. The elephant has since been sent as a gift to the President of the French Republic, and is now kept in the Paris Jardin des Plantes.

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of the [illegible] of the clasped hands of the two lovers, each one possessing a copy. It takes about an hour to make the mould and let it set properly, and then as many casts can be made from it as desired. It is a unique way of accentuating a betrothal.

The chairman a licensing board has made the statement that women make far better publicans than men. Licensed houses kept by women are said to be generally managed to the satisfaction of the magistrates, and fewer women than men are brought before the Court for transgressing the laws. At the same time, it is complained that women give scant measure, being more parsimonious and less generous than men.

The home milliner should follow models. Never let her undertake to originate, says a Regent Street milliner. The fashions are set by the Paris milliners, and are immediately sent to this country. The home milliner should select the best models and study them. No matter how pretty a hat may look when being trimmed at home, it will appear at a great disadvantage in public unless its lines are carefully chosen.

When money is scarce there seems nothing that runs away with one's money so fast as veils. Their life is a very short-lived one, and often a misadventure ruins them as soon as bought. Yet we must wear them if we want to look smart, and to buy cheap ones is worse than useless, as they never look well from the day they are bought. The truest economy is to buy fine net by the yard. It runs to better advantage, you get four veils for the price of one, and it is of a far better quality, and lasts longer than if you buy veiling pure and simple.

A young American lady, named Alice Knott, has been asphyxiated by her parrot. The bird had contracted the deplorable habit of turning on the gas-jets and revelling in the fumes, which he seemed to enjoy. His mistress knew of this curious mania and kept careful watch, but one day, while she was asleep, the parrot opened all the jets unbeknown. The fumes spread to other parts of the house, and the occupants rushed from one room to another looking for the escape of gas. Finally they entered Miss Knott's apartments and found the unfortunate girl lying dead on her bed.

It is the hardest thing imaginable, says a judicious mother, for me to keep my little children away form the contaminating influence of the artificial conditions that exist in society. I have kept them to themselves as much as possible, and more than I felt was good for them in other respects, because I cannot endure to have their minds filled with all sorts of speculative and wordly notions. Of course, in time they must learn all these things; but I would like to lead up rather gently to them, and ground the little ones well in honest simplicity before I attempt to veneer them with the world's ideas. There are a number of children in my acquaintance who are absolutely cold-blooded in their discussion of their toys and presents.

The return of pointed bodices to favour means, it is to be feared, the continuance of long skirts. The revival of the point is an attempt to restore the lost balance of true symmetry. Another old-new fashion is the lace bodice with sleeves of the same material as the skirt. Guipure of a rather thick make is used in this way for veiling the bodice, itself composed of plain silk or satin in some colour that either matches or contrasts with that of the dress. At a wedding where almost all the dresses worn were French, and of the latest date, an old-rose satin bodice was covered with cream tinted guipure sewn with good sequins. The dress was velvet brocade, in a deep tone of Burgundy, in a design of flowers on an old-rose ground. The fronts, lined with the satin, opened over a fichu of old-rose satin embroidered in shades of silk and chenille in the deeper tones. So rich was the embroidery that the ground was nearly covered, though enough was left visible to give effective relief to the rich tones in their curving lines. A curious dress seen on the same occasion was made of deep indigo silk, the skirt ending in two pleated frills of orange silk, each bordered with a line of the deep blue. The arrangement of the bodice was exactly the reverse of this, the blue being carried up to the top of the shoulders, meeting a short, rounded yoke of the orange. A fichu of most exquisite old lace fell over the front. The beauty of the sables worn at this wedding attracted general attention. A turquoise velvet dress, worn by a stately blonde, had epaulets of darkest Russian sable, and was relieved at the neck and wrists with rare old point de Bruges.

Another lovely gown was made of blue panne in the dreamiest of pastel shades, and the collar, instead of rising high behind the ears as so many now do, was made straight round as far as the middle of the back of the neck, where it rose in high corners, bordered with lovely lace. The skirt fell over a full flounce of the lace, each point of which was caught down with a diamond clasp. A pelerine of the darkest sable tail was worn over this, the stole ends falling to the hem of the gown. Another very handsome dress was in mother-of-pearl brocade, shot with orange, a very beautiful bit of colour, and still further enhanced by the trimming on the bodice. This consisted of folds of orange silk mulin, the latter thickly sewn with silver and gold spangles. A band of dark sable followed the line of this trimming which was arranged in fichu form. The collar was composed of the orange and white spangled chiffon, with a narrow band of folded Mechlin net above. On several of the dresses Mechlin net was profusely used. For instance, a pink cloth, cut princess, opened down the front over closely gathered Mechlin net embroidered with a slender sprig. Lines of sable about an inch in width, ran from neck to hem, slightly approaching each other at the waist and then diverging again, but not in a pronounced fashion. A small, rounded yoke to match was carried round the back and the collar was completely hidden under several rows of magnificent pearls. No coloured jewels were worn, not even a turquoise. The innovation introduced by several American ladies at Ascot and Sandown last season finds no favour with ladies who abide by the old traditions. Diamonds and pearls were the only jewels seen. Panne comes more and more to the front. It is to velvet what velvet is to plush, so much slighter and more supple. A whole gown of it in a tone of sea-green was pleated from waist to hem, a bolero, also pleated, partly covering the elaborate blouse of sea-green chiffon, the folds held with handsome silver and gold embroidery. Tufts met in points over a narrow, folded vest of palest rose-pink chiffon.

The return of fringe to favour restores a graceful, but not always relevant, trimming. An entirely legitimate mode of applying it borders the long overskirt, and edges the folded revers with their fichu ends. It is when it is laid on in rows upon a flat surface, instead of bordering an edge, that it is out of place. This dress is made of cashmere in the deepest tone of claret colour, the fringe and fine braiding being black. The sleeves are piped round and round the arm. Even the ribbon that trims hats and toques is fringed at the ends with the honeycomb heading that has for seven or eight years been considered hopelessly dowdy and old-fashioned. Tulle can scarcely be considered a winter material for millinery, but it appears, nevertheless, on many of the sable toques which lead the way in smart headgear again this winter, as they did last.

Another method is that it be trimmed with white velvet, sewn with black spots, and a guinea-fowl quill. The costume depicted is in Baltic blue cloth, with several rows of stitching round the hem and down the side, where the skirt opens. The vest is white cloth, embroidered in dark blue braid and chenille. The revers are faced with dark blue velvet, and continue in a narrow line to the waist, and an inch below it. Straight, shallow epaulettes are made of this velvet. Stitched bands of the blue cloth button at either side under the revers, and hold the little coatbodice in position. Fur could be substituted for the velvet, and would give the dress a richer appearance. The back of the bodice descends in a slight point, outlined, like the rest, with velvet.

Evening cloaks and capes seem prettier than ever this winter. The colours are soft and dreamy. Mauve satin of the palest, white in the high lights, is trimmed abundantly with soft cream-coloured lace and satin ribbons. Sometimes this tender, flower-like mauve appears in mirror velvet, trimmed with marabout, ideally soft and snowy. Pastel blue or pink, hydrangea, blue or pastel green, are among other colours seen in these capes, feather occasionally replacing fur as a trimming. The high collars are often covered with lace or fine embroidery, and lined with marabout. A very lovely, but very expensive cloak is in pale pink satin, lined with frills of chiffon to match. It is long enough to cover the whole of the dress. The collar and short yoke are covered with Venetian point, the designed outlined with diamonds. A band of sable borders both. The back and front are very fully gathered into this yoke, and the full sleeves are gathered into a band of sable at the wrists.

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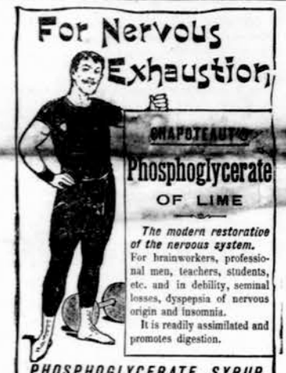
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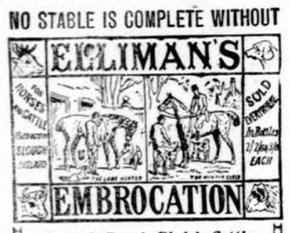
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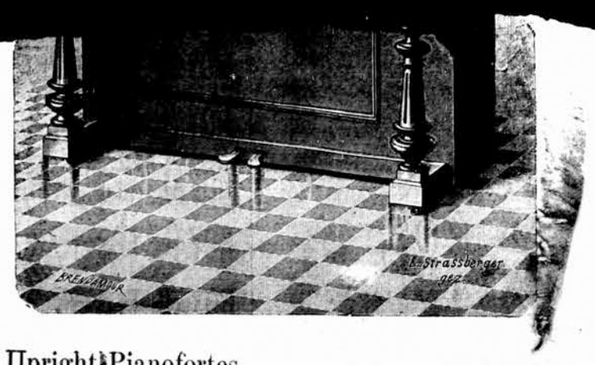
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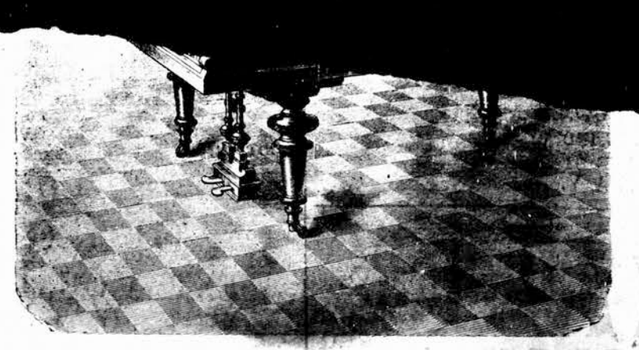
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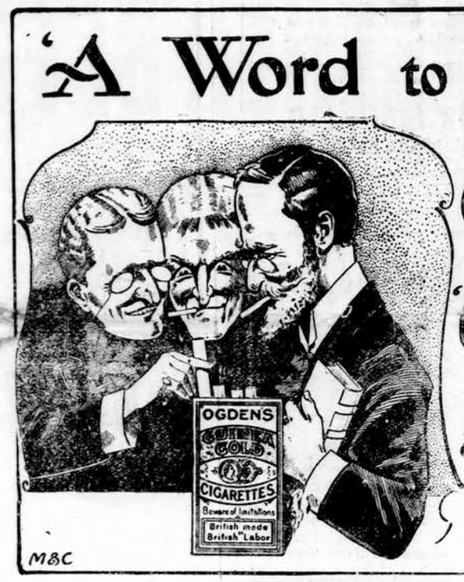
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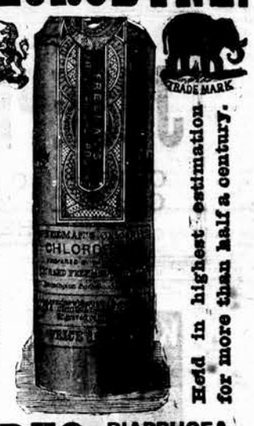
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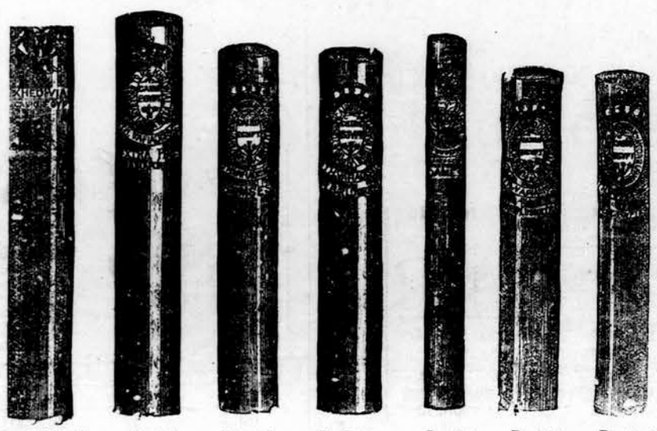


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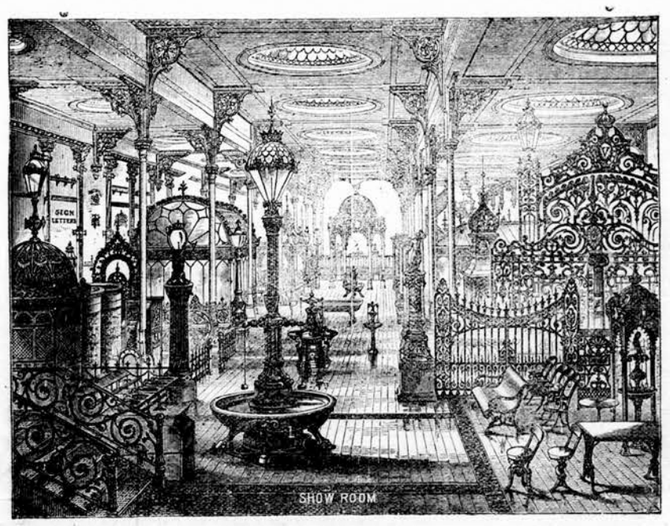
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